هكذا من الأصل

MONDAY SPORTS
BECKER WINS
Page 15

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 33,566 5/91 ** PARIS, MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1991 ESTABLISHED 1887

THE GULF CRISIS SERIAL DIVISION

U.S. Planes Bomb Pipeline Complex In an Effort to Curtail Iraqi Oil Spill

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia — U.S. bombers destroyed pressure controls at an oil terminal in Iraqi-occupied Kuwait with a pinpoint bombing raid aimed at stemming a tide of crude gushing into the Gulf, General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, the allied commander, said Sunday.

General Schwarzkopf said at a military briefing in Riyadh that the raid on Saturday night had apparently slowed the flow of oil. Aerial photographs, he said, showed less flame and smoke at an offshore terminal.

"I think we have been successful," he said, "but only time will tell."

The U.S.-led allies have said Iraq deliberately opened valves leading to Kuwait's Sea Island tanker-loading terminal. An oil slick 55 kilometers by 15 kilometers (35 miles by 10 miles) is oozing down the Saudi coast.

Iraq contends that U.S. bombers caused the spill by attacking two Iraqi tankers.

General Schwarzkopf said none of the oil in the slick, which reached Saudi Arabia's offshore Safaniya oil field on Sunday, was spilled as a result of military operations against Iraq.

Five Kuwaiti tankers at the terminal had also dumped their cargos into the sea, he said. From the extent of the spill, he said, it was clear that the crude began flowing about a week earlier, on Jan. 19.

General Schwarzkopf said the fire at Sea Island, which started as a result of an allied naval attack on a small minelayer on Friday, would continue to burn for 24 hours as the 13-mile pipeline leading to the discharge point emptied.

Petroleum experts had advised the allies to take out the terminal's onshore manifolds, networks of pipe and values that control pumping pressure, because it would stop the flow of crude from land-based storage tanks and the damage could be repaired within two weeks. They had also advised the military to try to start a fire at the source to burn off the polluting oil.

The manifolds are a more complicated version of an automobile's intake manifold, the series of pipes that distributes a mixture of gasoline vapor and air from the carburetor to each engine cylinder.

At an oil-storage site, the manifold merges the flow of oil through pipes from several different storage tanks into one or two pipelines, explained George M. Jardim, a Chevron Corp. official. By opening and closing the valves for different pipes, technicians can determine which tanks are to be tapped and at what pace.

Other pipes at the manifold direct oil pumped to the storage site from wells into the tanks.

A Kuwaiti oil official said crude oil in the storage tanks at Mina Al Ahmadi, which were estimated to contain about five million barrels of oil, would now stop gushing into the pipeline.

But he added, "I fear Saddam Hussein will find other ways and means of spilling oil in the Gulf".

Prince Abdulaziz ibn Sulman ibn Abdulaziz, adviser to the Saudi oil minister, Hisham Nazer, said oil smothering beaches at the border town of Khafji had come from a separate slick caused by storage tanks hit in an Iraqi artillery attack last week.

Estimates on how much oil is in the main slick, traveling south at a speed of 25 to 33 kilometers a day, vary from one million to eight million barrels. The upper estimate would make it the biggest oil spill in history, a major catastrophe for marine life in the narrow waterway, which is also an important bird migratory route.

Saudi environmental officials said protective booms floated at desalination and power plants along its coast would prevent the slick from damaging vital machinery. But birds and fish would be affected for decades to come, according to Abdulbar Gain, the head of the kingdom's environmental agency.

Why an oil spill? Three theories emerge on Iraq's motives. Page 3.

Desalination plants in Saudi Arabia produce about 500 million gallons of water a day, or around half of its freshwater needs.

Protective booms have also been floated around desalination plants in Bahrain and Qatar, where the slick is expected to arrive in about 10 days.

"We're gearing up to assist in any way possible to help clean up the spill," said Derek Brown, the acting technical coordinator for the Gulf Area Oil Companies Mutual Aid Organization, a Bahrain-based pollution-monitoring group.

U.S. officials said a team of oil-fighting experts led by the U.S. Coast Guard were on their way to Saudi Arabia to help clean up the spill.

General Schwarzkopf stressed that the assault on the manifolds, by F-111 fighter-bombers firing "smart bombs," had been limited in scope.

"We are not in the business of destroying Kuwait while we are liberating Kuwait," he said. "And we certainly didn't want to go in and completely destroy the oil field or do undue damage."

He showed a grainy, black-and-white videotape taken by a camera in the nose of a bomb. It showed the pipeline complex coming closer as the bomb approached, framed by cross hairs in the camera. The picture went black when the bomb hit.

A videotape taken after the attack indicated that much less oil was flowing from the loading buoy, he said.

"This is now the oil slick coming out, and you can see it is vastly reduced from the very, very thick, murky slick that was coming out," General Schwarzkopf said. "You can see the blue water in between."

"That is much, much different than what we were seeing before," he said, adding that he hoped it indicated the attack had been successful. *(Reuters, NYT, AP)*

Ulli Michel/Reuters

U.S. soldiers at a base in Israel on Sunday removing five expended Patriot missile cases as they prepared replacement weaponry.

U.S. Sees Need For Ground War, Cheney Asserts

By Paul F. Horvitz and Robert C. Siner
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The United States has "always assumed" it will take a ground assault to push Iraqi troops out of Kuwait, and U.S. ground forces will be ready for combat before the end of February, Defense Secretary Dick Cheney said Sunday.

Mr. Cheney, in a televised interview, set no timetable for an attack and said that the allied air campaign would continue until its effectiveness has been exhausted.

Asked about reports that U.S. analysts had concluded air power alone would not do the job, Mr. Cheney said: "We've all along operated on the basis that, if we were going to start a conflict we had to be ready to follow it all the way through."

"We have always assumed we would eventually have to send in ground forces," he said. "But we don't want to do it any earlier than we have to."

Although U.S. military leaders have long planned for a ground assault in Kuwait and declared their intention to attack, they have also held out the hope that an air campaign alone would so damage the capability and morale of Iraqi forces that those troops would "break."

The defense secretary said the final decision to commit ground troops would be made by President George Bush after "extensive consultations" with Congress.

The commander of allied forces in the Gulf, General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, said at a briefing in Riyadh that two U.S. F-15 jets shot down four Iraqi MiG-23s southeast of Baghdad on Sunday with no U.S. losses. He said 26 Iraqi planes had been shot down in air-to-air combat since the war began.

The general said allied air forces continued to attack bridges leading toward Kuwait from central Iraq, that allied naval forces had sunk or damaged 18 Iraqi vessels so far and that Scud missile launchers remained a key target.

He said he believed that air attacks on Iraq's elite ground units, the Republican Guard, had been highly successful.

General Schwarzkopf denied that indiscriminate "carpet bombing" was under way.

"We are being very, very careful in our direction of attacks to avoid damage of any kind to civilian installations," he said.

But he added: "It is absolutely going to happen."

Then the general issued an

See GROUND, Page 4

For Bush, Decision To Attack Is Risky

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The decision whether to put American ground forces in combat against the large, heavily armed Iraqi Army looms as perhaps the most important and politically risky decision President George Bush faces about the war in the days ahead.

Defense Secretary Dick Cheney has said that Washington would not be provoked into an early ground campaign by President Saddam Hussein's actions, including the spilling of a massive amount of oil into the Gulf.

But administration intelligence officials have informed key members of Congress that air strikes alone would not defeat the more than 540,000 Iraqi troops entrenched in Kuwait and southern Iraq by shattering their will to fight or cutting off supply lines, reinforcing their long-held but secret assessment about the way a war against Mr. Hussein would unfold.

"The bottom line is that they do not believe that air power alone will remove him from Kuwait," said a congressional official familiar with briefings on Capitol Hill.

An administration policymaker, who asked not be identified, said "There was some discussion that he might cave in before ground troops would have to be used." But the official said that it now appeared that ground action was "probably necessary."

For Mr. Bush, a move to send ground troops into combat promises to be among the most important decisions of the war and of his presidency because a ground campaign, even if largely successful, would likely produce higher American casualties than an air war against Iraq's inferior and relatively inactive air force. Popular support for the war and Mr. Bush has been strong so far, according to public opinion polls, but the White House is concerned that that could quickly erode if large numbers of American troops were killed.

According to many Pentagon officials, a ground war is just what Mr. Hussein wants, calculating that such a conflict would result in more American casualties than the public would tolerate.

Reflecting the concern about holding down casualties, Mr. Cheney said last week that if the administration decides to use ground troops "it will be after we've done enormous damage to his ground forces — after they've been significantly weakened."

The United States has positioned about 350,000 army and Marine troops in Saudi Arabia and on amphibious ships in the region. The decision to commit them to action would likely turn on an assessment of strength of the Iraqi resistance and the effectiveness of the air campaign.

Since the war began, the United States and its allies have carried out more than 22,000 air sorties against Iraq. Pentagon officials have said that the air strikes have reduced, but not severed, communications and logistics lines between Baghdad and troops in the field, and intimidated the Iraqi Air Force.

Pentagon officials said that the air attacks appear to have done only limited damage so far against Iraq's ground forces,

See AIR, Page 4

U.S. Sees a Soviet Shift Toward Arabs

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Administration officials said Sunday that they viewed statements by the Soviet foreign minister, Alexander A. Bessmertnykh, cautioning the United States against destroying Iraq as the beginning of an effort by the Soviets to preserve their influence in the Arab world in the aftermath of the Gulf war.

A senior administration official, speaking after Mr. Bessmertnykh's talks Saturday night with Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, said that for now the Bush administration was not particularly concerned about the Soviet minister's remarks, which were the harshest criticism leveled by Moscow against U.S. policy in the Gulf since the crisis began.

The official said that Washington would only really be concerned about the Soviets if they showed any sign of supporting the various efforts by North African and nonaligned countries to get the United Nations to order a cease-fire.

The official said that neither in his public remarks nor in his private one did Mr. Bessmertnykh evince any support for such a cease-fire, which Washington opposes on the ground that it would only give the Iraqis a chance to regroup.

"The Soviets are positioning themselves with the Arabs for the aftermath of the war," the official said. "They are thinking about the future. But they have also made clear that they are still totally onboard with us. The important thing is that they are not joining in the calls for a cease-fire. That is key."

"What Mr. Bessmertnykh was doing," another administration official said, "was trying to put an arms length between us and the Soviets regarding the actual conduct of the war."

The Soviets, the official added, do not want to be inextricably linked to the United States in case Iraq really is devastated and there is a backlash in the Arab world.

Speaking to reporters after his talks with Mr. Baker, Mr. Bessmertnykh walked a fine line, saying: "I have never put in doubt the commitment by the Soviet Union or the United States or any other member of the alliance to the Security Council resolutions. I think what's

See SOVIETS, Page 2

A Mood of Gloom in Moscow

For Liberals, New Decrees Spell End of Gorbachev Thaw

By David Remnick
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The new Soviet government decrees authorizing joint military and police patrols of major cities and KGB inspections of all domestic and foreign businesses are not isolated measures, but rather elements in a continuing reversal of the trend toward democratization that began when Mikhail S. Gorbachev took power in March 1985.

"The mood among all democrats now is absolute gloom," said Vitali Goldansky, a scientist and liberal member of the Soviet legislature. "We are watching the end of the Gorbachev 'thaw,' and it is even more dramatic and terrible than the end of the reforms under Khrushchev."

Doubts about Mr. Gorbachev's intentions increased over the weekend when he issued a decree giving the KGB and the police broad new authority to inspect "without hindrance" the properties, supply stocks, cash accounts and ledger books of all domestic and foreign businesses in the country.

NEWS ANALYSIS

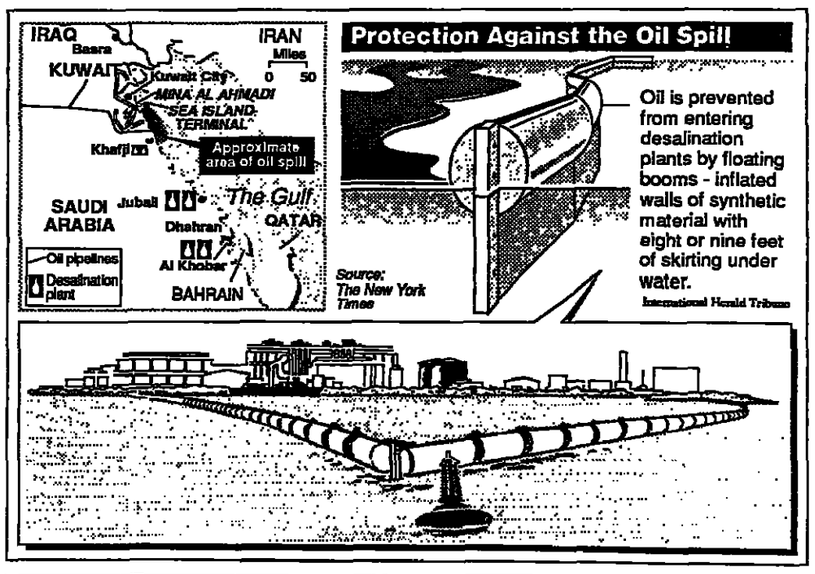
Although the decree was ostensibly aimed at economic crime, progressives expressed fears that expanded powers for the KGB and the Interior Ministry, which controls police activities, would further undermine civil liberties.

Hard-liners in the Soviet legislature, like Lieutenant Colonel Viktor Alksnis, are only disappointed that Mr. Gorbachev has not cracked down on the rebellious republics and pro-democracy forces more swiftly and decisively.

In an interview with the mass-circulation weekly Argumenty i Fakty, Colonel Alksnis, a leader of the conservative parliamentary faction Soyuz, indicated that the army could even shift eventually from a strategy of behind-the-scenes pressure on President Gorbachev to outright mutiny.

When asked by the paper if hard-line Communists might want to come to power "at the point of a bayonet," Colonel Alksnis replied, "It cannot be ruled out that the

See TREND, Page 4



Debriefing: Day 11

Sorties
- ☐ More than 22,000 allied air missions flown since the war began.
- ☐ 51 Iraqi Scud missiles fired, 26 at Saudi Arabia and 25 at Israel.

Losses
- ☐ 24 allied planes lost in combat.
- ☐ 49 Iraqi planes destroyed. At least 39 Iraqi planes have flown to Iran since the start of the war, 23 since Saturday.
- ☐ 27 allied servicemen missing in action.
- ☐ 110 Iraqis taken prisoner.
- ☐ 4 Israeli civilians killed and 204 injured in Iraqi missile attacks. 12 Saudi civilians injured when Patriot missiles destroyed incoming Scuds.

Iraqi claims
- ☐ 200 allied aircraft downed, including both planes and missiles.
- ☐ 90 Iraqi soldiers killed; 125 Iraqi civilians killed, 136 injured.
- ☐ More than 20 allied prisoners.

Assessment
"The air campaign is going very well and we want to let it work just as long as possible." The U.S. defense secretary, Dick Cheney.

Other Gulf News

Egypt said it did not favor eliminating Saddam Hussein. Page 4.
Israel reaffirmed its decision to postpone military action. Page 4.
President George Bush, in his State of the Union Address, will discuss his plans for the Middle East once the war is over. Page 5.
Fears mount that Iran seeks to acquire nuclear technology. Page 3.
An expert on chemical arms says that Iraq's arsenal does not present a serious threat to the allied forces. Page 3.
Pan Am is refusing to carry Iraqi passengers. Page 5.

In Germany, Mideast War Opens a Bonn-Washington Gulf

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service

BONN — "Get out of Germany, warmonger!" "How many Iraqis have you killed today?" Another day at the office, more friendly messages on the answering machine.

And in person, too. "To us, it seems you Americans really enjoy war," a German friend said, trying to explain the mass demonstrations, the striking silence of German leaders, the bedsheets that hang from windows of Bonn's cream-colored rowhouses, breaking German orderliness with their monosyllabic message: "Nein."

No to war. No to German participation in the Gulf. No to defending Turkey, a NATO ally, if it is attacked by Iraqi Scuds. And no especially to the United States.

This is, quite suddenly, a difficult time for German-American relations, particularly so because it comes after such a good time. Germans — especially the

NEWS ANALYSIS

establishment types and those old enough to remember the immediate post-war period — were deeply grateful for the seeming ease and grace with which the United States accepted the idea of reunification.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government, the country's media elite, the academics who chart every twist in the trans-Atlantic relationship — all relished the idea of a new, stronger bond with Washington. Germany, freed of its postwar shackles, would be a partner on a more even footing. Bonn and Washington would divide responsibilities; the Germans would watch over the transformation of Eastern Europe and help the Soviets through their rough patch, while the Americans took a breather and concentrated on their own economy.

It hasn't worked out that way. When it was simply a matter of spending money on the East, Germany was ready to fulfill its share of the bargain. Marks poured into eastern Germany. Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union by the billions.

Then came war. And war was the one thing Germany was not ready to handle. Not even close.

A teacher I know in Bonn was ashamed to tell me that her school had allowed a faculty member to distribute anti-American fliers. Another told her students that the war would so ruin the environment that they would very likely die from lack of oxygen. Elsewhere, schools gave students time off to march against U.S. policy in the Gulf.

A leading Social Democrat, Oskar Lafontaine, who lost the race for chancellor to Mr. Kohl in December, "advised" civil servants in his state of Saarland to leave work to join anti-war demonstrations. The banners at daily protests read, "Amis Raus! Americans Out!" and "War is Wrong." And: "War-Never Again."

Never again. The slogan that built Israel, the words that drove the generation of Jews who survived the Nazi Holocaust. Now those words drive a generation of Germans whose post-Holocaust world is defined in good part by a revulsion for war that has paralyzed their nation's politics.

"Maybe we did too good a job," says Gordon Roberts, an American contractor who has spent most of the postwar era in Germany. "We wanted to turn them away from militarism. Now they wouldn't accept the use of force if it was the only thing between them and slavery."

Well, not quite. But to many Germans, the Gulf war is an opportunity to prove to themselves and the world that they no

See GERMANS, Page 4

Rebels Say Siad Barre Has Fled Mogadishu

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service

NAIROBI — Rebels in Somalia who have been fighting the government of Mohammed Siad Barre for the last month claimed control of the capital, Mogadishu, on Sunday and asserted that they had driven the president out.

Their statements over radio, which were monitored in Nairobi, were largely confirmed by a team of French doctors attending to war wounded in the capital.

Stevan van Praet, a representative in Kenya of Doctors Without Borders, a French humanitarian agency, said his medical team told him Sunday morning by radio telephone that President Siad Barre had fled in a tank 15 minutes before his palace was seized. Mr. van Praet said he had no information on the whereabouts of the president, who has held power for 21 years.

Mr. van Praet said his doctors told him that civilians and rebels looted the palace, known as Villa Somalia, after the president's escape.

According to an unconfirmed report in Nairobi, Mr. Barre fled to a bunker he maintained at the Mogadishu airport, which the French doctors said was still controlled by loyalist troops. According to another such report, the president was fleeing south toward the Kenyan border.

In the radio broadcast, the rebel United Somali Congress announced: "The government and the responsibility of the Somali people were taken over by the USC movement. We are addressing you from Radio Mogadishu, the voice of the Somali people."

The United Somali Congress is one of three major clan-based insurgent groups that have been trying to overthrow President Siad Barre, who during the Cold War received armaments from the Soviet Union and then the United States. In the last two years, under pressure from Congress, Washington cut off military aid on the grounds that governmental human-rights abuses had become intolerable.

The French doctors, who are accompanied by an English ecologist and pilot, Murray Watson, are the only independent contact between Mogadishu and the outside world. Soon after the intense fighting and looting started at the end of last month, all foreign embassies were evacuated. Two weeks ago, diplomats from Italy, the former colonial power, were the last to leave.

Radki Chaisemi/Agence France-Presse

Hong Kong protesters holding posters of Wang Dan, a leading Beijing dissident, in a rally Sunday against his sentencing.

China Lenient on Dissidents, Envoys Say

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

BEIJING — The prison terms imposed on several leading dissidents in the most recent trials here were lenient by Chinese standards, apparently out of consideration for Western concerns, according to Western diplomats.

A Chinese court sentenced the nation's leading human rights advocate to seven years in prison and its foremost student leader to a four-year term Saturday for "counterrevolutionary propaganda and incitement" during the Tiananmen democracy movement.

Six other democratic militants were sentenced to terms ranging from two to five years, the official Xinhua press agency said, while 66 others apparently were released.

Counterrevolutionary offenses can bring the death penalty.

"The sentences were very light, especially for Liu Xiaobo and Wang Dan," said a diplomat here. "I think that's very much due to their consideration of their relations with the U.S."

Xinhua said "the court, after hearings, confirmed that some of the eight defendants, resorting to various means, wantonly conducted public agitation to subvert the people's government and the socialist system during the 1989 turmoil and rebellion, and others made Molotov cocktails to attack the armed forces enforcing the martial law and helping safeguard public order."

Ren Wanding, an accountant and a determined spokesman for human rights, received the seven-year sentence, the stiffest handed out in the latest trials.

Mr. Ren played a relatively minor role in the 1989 democracy movement, but the leadership regards him as a troublemaker because he refuses to admit wrongdoing and because he has a history of agitation for democracy.

Mr. Wang, the Beijing University student who was No. 1 on a most-wanted list published after the crackdown, was sentenced to four years in prison.

The press agency said he had committed serious crimes but showed repentance.

Another student leader, Guo Haifeng, was also sentenced to four years.

Bao Zunxin, a historian and advocate of greater democracy, was sentenced to five years.

A person named Yao Junling, whose background is unknown, was sentenced to two years.

Mr. Ren was a leader of the 1978-79 Democracy Wall movement, and while others called for democracy it was Mr. Ren who focused on human rights.

His efforts got him a four-year spell in prison, from 1979 to 1983, but this evidently had no effect on his determination.

Prisoners normally are expected to write self-criticisms while in their cells. Instead, Mr. Ren wrote a two-volume attack on the government, etched painstakingly with the nib of a pen on his supply of toilet paper.

In the fall of 1988, Mr. Ren emerged in public again to call for greater democracy and human rights.

■ A Gesture to the West

A Western diplomat said in Beijing that "more than anything, these sentences show that the government wants to put Tiananmen behind them," Reuters reported.

He added that he thought China was "to some extent trying to appease the West. It's obvious they are paying some attention to what the outside world thinks of them."

The U.S. Congress is expected in the next few months to debate the preferential most-favored-nation trade status for China. Washington critics of Beijing's human rights record want it withdrawn.

Official Sees Exodus of 2 Million Soviet Citizens

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service

VIENNA — Once they get the freedom to travel, 1.5 million to 2 million Soviet citizens are likely to leave home looking for work in the West, a Soviet official has told representatives from the Council of Europe at a conference on policies on migrants and refugees.

That figure is far below some of the alarmist estimates offered recently as Western Europe contemplates the possibility of a tide of emigrants from a collapsing Soviet Union and its former satellites in Eastern Europe.

"There will not be a human wave coming out of the Soviet Union rolling out over Europe," said Vladimir Shcherbakov, chairman of the Soviet state Committee on Labor and Social Services.

But he noted that even the lower figures might exceed the number that Western countries can absorb.

Mr. Shcherbakov chided the West for recoiling from its commitment to freedom of travel just when the Soviet Union is about to give its citizens the right to leave and enter the country at will.

The Soviet parliament is considering legislation that would drastically simplify rules for the issuing of passports, though it is still not clear when the law will be adopted.

The Council of Europe's two-day conference ended with a call for greater economic assistance to the Soviet Union and other "source" countries as one way of limiting the flow of emigrants.

The meeting last week was aimed at resolving contradictions in Europe's collective response to the challenge of new migration from the East. A number of countries that initially welcomed Eastern Europe's new travelers without restrictions are now requiring visas, invitations, evidence of return tickets and a minimum amount of cash.

Shouldn't you be reading news analysis like this —regularly?

Iraq Surprise: It Can Take the Punches

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The most important underlying message of the high-level U.S. briefing on the Gulf war is that the air campaign against Iraq and its combat divisions in Kuwait has produced no evidence that President Saddam Hussein's forces will capitulate or collapse in the near future.

After a week of strategic bombing of Iraqi installations and ground forces, the Pentagon's top leaders said Mr. Hussein had surprised them with his resilient control over his heavily entrenched army, his elusive Scud-missile tactics and his resourcefulness in repairing damage to some air bases.

Defense Secretary Dick Cheney and Gen. Colin L. Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, indicated Wednesday in the most specific terms to date that the U.S. strategy was to try to avoid a dogging ground war to evict Iraqi forces from Kuwait.

They said the air campaign would continue indefinitely in an attempt to "cut off" and then "kill" Iraq's elite Republican Guard army tank divisions, which represent the core of its military power.

But their caution in predicting any early victory over Iraqi forces reflected growing anxiety in Washington about Mr. Hussein's staying power, and what that portends for the next phase of the Bush administration's war plan. The U.S. officials depicted the Iraqis and their leader as weakened but far from powerless.

Mr. Cheney, repeatedly cautioning against overly optimistic interpretations, said, "We'll

NEWS ANALYSIS

But they also are acknowledging that Mr. Hussein is betting that his forces can endure such a campaign, then emerge from their desert revetments for the costly war of attrition dreaded by Washington. The administration and many lawmakers fear that a drawn-out war could break the high political resolve that marked the opening volleys of the conflict.

Referring to the decision to commit U.S. ground forces to the Kuwaiti battlefront, Mr. Cheney said the commanding generals would "have to come back and advise me and the president" on their recommendations for the

The Strategy Behind 'Cut Off and Kill'

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — If it ultimately takes a ground offensive to cut off and kill the Iraqi Army in Kuwait, the key to allied success will be a combination of high mobility for U.S. and British tanks and new high-tech weapons to shatter the main Iraqi defenses, experts said Tuesday.

Their view contradicts suggestions that ground combat for Kuwait would be a replay of trench warfare or even of the tank battles between Egypt and Israel in 1973, the last major desert war.

Instead, these experts predict, Western armies would launch a set of armor thrusts and other military operations designed to pierce Iraqi defenses at a weak point. They then would send the tank columns racing forward to forge an allied corridor sealing off the garrisons in Kuwait.

In this hypothesis, when Iraq's Republican Guard attempted to marshal its tanks to engage the allied spearhead, highly accurate Western tactical missiles would shatter enemy armor formations.

The Republican Guard tanks, which are now dug in and almost impregnable from the

NEWS ANALYSIS

air, would exact a high toll if allied infantry was forced to dig them out individually.

But any effective Iraqi defense of Kuwait, the experts said, would oblige Iraqi commanders to order these tanks out of their positions as a strategic reserve and form up to parry the major allied thrust. At that point, Iraqi armor would be vulnerable to the kind of attack long planned by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization against Soviet tanks.

This approach also would square with Defense Secretary Dick Cheney's comment that in ground combat, allied tanks and infantry will match the superiority demonstrated by Western air power in the first week's combat.

Despite the obvious differences in terrain, allied forces are bound to rely largely on weapons and tactics that they developed over the last decade for a NATO war against Soviet forces in Europe.

In the Iraq war, U.S. and British heavy tanks, shifted from Europe and backed by air power designed to fight the Soviet arsenal, can provide firepower and the mobility to outflank Iraq's armored strength and encircle Kuwait.

Moreover, experts said, each ally's fighting strength reflects its government's choices in military spending.

"The United States bought a big arsenal

See ARMOR, Page 4

Make sure you get your IHT every day.
Subscribe now and save up to 50%.

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Country Currency	12 months (+ 52 free issues)	ONE YEAR SAVINGS	6 months (+ 26 free issues)	3 months (+ 13 free issues)
Austria A. Sch	5 100	4 000	2 600	1 300
— hand delivery Vienna A. Sch	5 400	3 700	3 000	1 600
Belgium B.Fr.	11 000	9 000	6 000	3 200
Denmark Dkr.	3 100	1 200	1 700	900
Finland Fim.	2 000	1 640	1 100	600
France FF	1 600	1 494	880	465
Germany (excl) DM	600	492	330	182
— hand delivery DM	810	282	446	247
Great Britain £	130	123	82	45
Greece (excl) Dr	40 000	39 800	22 000	12 000
— hand delivery Athens Dr	50 000	22 800	28 000	15 500
Ireland IR	155	123	85	47
Italy Lire	450 000	358 800	250 000	138 000
Luxembourg Lfr	11 000	9 000	6 000	3 300
Netherlands fl.	600	588	340	185
Norway (excl) NOK	2 500	1 368	1 400	770
— **hand delivery NOK	3 000	1 368	1 650	910
Portugal Esc.	31 000	34 920	17 000	9 300
Spain (excl) Pes.	36 000	38 700	19 200	10 600
— ***hand deliv Barcelona Bilbao Seville Valencia Pes.	38 000	25 700	20 900	11 500
— ***hand deliv Madrid Pes.	54 600	—	27 300	12 650
Sweden (annual) SEK.	2 200	1 884	1 210	665
— **hand delivery SEK.	2 800	1 204	1 540	850
Switzerland S.Fr.	500	519	275	150
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, Form French Africa, Middle East $	500	Varies by country	275	150
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia $	650		355	195
Central Latin America $	600		330	180

Yes, I want to start receiving the IHT.
This is the subscription term I prefer (check appropriate boxes):

☐ 12 Months (364 issues in all with 52 bonus issues). ☐ 6 Months (182 issues in all with 26 bonus issues). ☐ 3 Months (91 issues in all with 13 bonus issues).

☐ My check is enclosed (payable to the International Herald Tribune). ☐ Please charge my: ☐ American Express ☐ VISA ☐ Diners Club ☐ Access ☐ MasterCard ☐ Eurocard

CARD EXPIRY DATE _____ SIGNATURE _____
CARD ACCT. NO. _____
NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY/CODE _____ COUNTRY _____
TEL./TELEX/FAX _____ 28-1-91

Return your completed coupon to: Subscription Manager, IHT, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.
This offer expires March 31, 1991, and is available to new subscribers only.

* For information concerning special hand-delivery in major German cities call IHT Germany at: (069) 69.48.92 or fax (069) 69.48.94. Rates do not include free issues.
** At these rates, you can get morning hand delivery in the following cities: Oslo, Stavanger, Stockholm, Goteborg and Malmo.
*** At these rates, hand delivery is available by morning in Barcelona, the same day in Seville and Valencia and the next day in Bilbao. For Madrid, hand-delivery is available by morning, but without the free issues.

Croatia Says Yugoslavia Must Loosen Or Split Up

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BELGRADE — The president of Croatia said Sunday that Yugoslavia must become a looser federation or split up.

The statement by President Franjo Tudjman reiterated a goal that has angered the army high command and officials in Serbia, the country's largest republic, in a dispute that has brought Yugoslavia to the verge of civil war.

"We were on the verge of an all-out war with the military and it is a miracle it didn't happen," Mr. Tudjman said in an interview Sunday, referring to a showdown between Croatia and the central authorities that was averted over the weekend.

Following this close brush with armed conflict, political leaders of the central government and the six republics scheduled a new round of consultations for Monday. This would be the second meeting of its kind in a month. *(Reuters, AP)*

■ Army Takes a Step Back

Chuck Sudetic of The New York Times reported earlier from Zagreb:

At an often stormy meeting of Yugoslavia's eight-member federal presidency, the Communist-led national army drew back from its threats to use force to disarm paramilitary police units in Croatia and to arrest high-ranking members of the independence-minded republic's government.

Croatian officials called the decision a victory for Croatia's new democratic order and expressed confidence that it had created an atmosphere in which constructive negotiations about Yugoslavia's future could proceed.

But it did not appear to resolve the core issues dividing this country's different peoples.

At the meeting, which ended early Saturday, Yugoslavia's defense minister, General Veljko Kadijevic, agreed to call off a state of highest alert at military bases in Croatia and not to try to interfere in domestic political affairs, Croatian government officials said.

The Croatian government had charged that high-ranking army officers were planning a coup to preserve Yugoslavia's unity and reimpose a socialist government.

In exchange, President Tudjman agreed to end the call-up of reserve paramilitary police units in Croatia, but not to disband those units or hand over any of their weapons to the army.

Mr. Tudjman apparently also promised to purge nationalist extremists from the republic's government and the governing party, the Croatian Democratic Union.

"It can be called a historic meeting and a historic decision," Mr. Tudjman said in a speech before Croatia's parliament Saturday. "But I have no illusions that we have entered some kind of paradise of peace."

While tension eased in Croatia after Mr. Tudjman announced the decision, the level of anxiety has remained high in Serbia since Belgrade television on Friday night aired a 40-minute film, prepared by the federal Defense Ministry, that purported to show Croatian officials plotting attacks on army officers and their families and discussing a coming civil war.

Mr. Tudjman said Saturday that army law-enforcement officers had arrested 16 people in Croatia on charges of planning terrorist acts, organizing illegal paramilitary organizations and importing weapons illegally.

TREND: *Reversal of Soviet Thaw*

(Continued from page 1)

army may switch to a more autonomous regime of work.

"Right now the situation in the army is comparable to the way it was in 1917," the pivotal year when the army abandoned the weak provisional government of Alexander F. Kerensky and joined either the Bolshevik revolutionaries or the military leader Lavr G. Kornilov.

Colonel Alksnis does not necessarily speak at all times for his superiors, but it has become clear in recent months that he often represents, with brash language but uncanny accuracy, the anger and increasing political confidence of the army, the Interior Ministry police, the KGB state security apparatus and the Communist Party.

The decrees of the last week, especially the announcement that the army and police would be authorized to begin joint patrols of major cities from Feb. 1, have sharply increased concern among leaders of democratically elected republican parliaments and city halls.

No longer do they talk with much conviction about further liberalization. Instead they speak defensively against holding back the "dictatorship" that Eduard A. Shevardnadze warned of when he resigned as foreign minister last month.

"Of course it depends where you are sitting," said Algimantas Cekoulis, a member of the Lithuanian parliament. "But I am convinced that in the long run, what you are seeing now in the Soviet Union will prove more important historically than the war in the Persian Gulf."

The Soviet historian Ruslan Skrynnikov has attracted big audiences in Leningrad with his lectures comparing the current situation with the 15-year period of instability and civil war in the early 17th century known as the Time of Troubles.

An even more common comparison is to the eight months of turmoil and uncertainty following the fall of the last czar, Nicholas II, and the rise of Kerensky's provisional government before it was overthrown by the Bolsheviks.

The process of rebellion against devolution of power to the republics and the disintegration of Communist ideology began months ago, probably with Mr. Gorbachev's rejection of radical moves toward a market economy in October.

Mr. Goldansky, who accompanied Mr. Shevardnadze to New York in November, said, "Even then Eduard Amvrosievich was expressing great alarm at what was happening. He kept saying how naive the leadership had been, meaning that they had underestimated the enormous difficulty of changing a conservative environment and its forces."

The military and KGB have become more and more public in their intention to seize the political moment. The decree on joint military and police patrols, signed secretly Dec. 29 by Defense Minister Dmitri T. Yazov and Interior Minister Boris K. Pugo, was almost certainly under discussion before Mr. Shevardnadze resigned.

In a dramatic speech following Mr. Shevardnadze's resignation, the Byelorussian writer Ales Adamovich said that "colonels and generals" were pushing advocates of change out of the leadership with such ruthless efficiency that soon "only their epaulettes" would be visible around Mr. Gorbachev.

UNIVERSITY DEGREE
BACHELOR'S • MASTER'S • DOCTORATE
For Work, Life and Academic Experience • No Classroom Attendance Required
(213) 471-0306
FAX: (213) 471-6456
Call or write for information or send detailed resume for Free Evaluation
Pacific Western University
365 Canal St., #2300, Dept. 23, New Orleans, LA 70130.

WORLD BRIEFS

California Lawyers Reject Sex Code

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — After two hours of heated debate, the California Bar Association took three votes but fell just short of making California the first state in the nation to adopt strict ethical rules barring attorneys from having sex with their clients.

After the State Bar of California's board of governors failed Saturday to muster the votes needed to pass a complete ban on lawyer-client sex, two compromise measures also were narrowly rejected. "The question is: do we want the state in our bedrooms?" asked an Irvine lawyer, Mark Alan Wright, who is not a member of the board. "The answer, from attorneys I've spoken to, is absolutely no."

Because the bar association must comply with a 1989 California law ordering it to draft rules governing lawyer-client sex, the task of regulating the sex lives of the state's 128,000 licensed attorneys was then sent back to the group's Committee on Admissions and Competence for further discussion. Ultimately, the state Supreme Court has to approve such regulations.

Pakistan-India Treaty Takes Effect

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — A treaty between India and Pakistan not to attack each other's nuclear sites went into effect on Sunday, although both sides said they had not yet exchanged lists of nuclear installations they wanted protected.

India and Pakistan signed the treaty in 1988, but ratification was delayed because of tensions over the dispute Himalayan state of Kashmir. The two countries exchanged artillery fire in the region in August and have threatened war over the dispute.

India exploded a nuclear device in 1974, but has denied that it is making a bomb. Pakistan, which has not exploded a nuclear device, has said its nuclear program is peaceful and geared to meeting energy needs. A Pakistan Foreign Ministry spokesman said the lists of nuclear sites had not yet been exchanged because the treaty allowed up to a year to do that.

Manila Sentences 2 Rebel Leaders

MANILA (Reuters) — A Philippine court has sentenced two Communist rebel leaders to prison terms of 144 years each in connection with the murder of eight army engineers in an ambush in 1988, the military said Sunday.

The rebels, Ruel Ramirez and Rodrigo Samon, were convicted of involvement in the attack by about 60 Communist guerrillas on a convoy of army engineers in the central province of Bohol. Judge Daniel Bernaldez said he imposed the severe sentences because the guerrillas had shot soldiers armed only with spades.

The two rebels are middle-level leaders of the outlawed Communist Party in the central Philippines. Mr. Ramirez was captured by soldiers last year and Mr. Samon was arrested by the police in 1989.

Sri Lankans Claim 25 Rebels Slain

COLOMBO (AFP) — The Sri Lankan military said Sunday that it killed 25 Tamil militants in air strikes, while the guerrilla group claimed it had downed an air force helicopter.

A military spokesman here said air force planes attacked and destroyed several hideouts of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam in the northeastern coastal village of Nayaru Friday, killing 25.

Austria to Release Noriega Funds

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Austria has agreed to release $1.6 million from a bank account of Manuel Antonio Noriega, a step that will apparently settle a dispute over how the deposed Panamanian dictator will pay his legal expenses, according to U.S. officials.

Jon May, one of Mr. Noriega's lawyers, said the release of the money meant it was likely that two of the three lawyers currently representing him would remain on the case.

Even with the money from the Austrian account, legal experts said Mr. Noriega would be forced to conduct a bare-bones defense against the government's resources, including a trial team of six lawyers backed by a number of other lawyers and investigators.

For the Record

German communists elected Gregor Gysi as party chairman Sunday for a second year. Nearly 80 percent of delegates at a congress of the Party of Democratic Socialism, the reform communist group that succeeded the Socialist Unity Party in 1989, voted for Mr. Gysi. *(Reuters)*

TRAVEL UPDATE

Gulf Air May Lay Off Foreign Staff

MANAMA, Bahrain (Reuters) — Gulf Air, which has severely curtailed operations since the Gulf war started, said on Sunday that it was reviewing its operations and may lay off some of the 2,800 non-Gulf nationals on its staff.

The airline, which is owned by Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, has about 5,000 employees but relies on nationals of other countries for most flight and cabin crews and some ground operations.

The airline was grounded within the Gulf for five days after the outbreak of war, and now is running a reduced schedule of flights in the region. *(Reuters)*

Middle East Airlines, the Lebanese carrier, resumed flights to Dubai in the United Arab Emirates on Sunday for the first time since the Gulf war started, Beirut airport sources said. The airline said it may also resume flights to Jidda. *(Reuters)*

Japan and the Soviet Union will increase the number of flights from Japan to Europe via Siberia and Moscow to 50 flights a week from 35 in fiscal 1991, starting in April, Japanese officials said. The two countries also agreed on a target of 80 per week by 1994 and that restrictions on Japanese aircraft overflying Siberia would be eased in April 1995. The Soviet airline Aeroflot is to start a Niigata-Irkutsk service in April and Moscow-Nagoya flights in July, officials said. *(AFP)*

Australia and Taiwan have agreed to start a direct air link between the two countries soon. Australia's state-owned Qantas Airways has formed a subsidiary, Australia Asia Airlines, to operate the service. Taiwan's flag carrier, China Airlines, has formed Sky Rider Airlines, a joint venture with the island's China Trust Group, for the service. *(Reuters)*

Algeria says that Finnish visitors will need visas as a reciprocal measure after Finland began Friday to require visas for Algerians. *(Reuters)*

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Australia, Rwanda, Uganda.
TUESDAY: Sri Lanka.
WEDNESDAY: Iran, Mauritius.
FRIDAY: Gambia.
SATURDAY: Liechtenstein.

Source: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Amsterdam	5	41	2	36	c
Athens	12	54	5	41	fr
Barcelona	12	54	6	43	fr
Belgrade	3	37	0	32	sn
Berlin	3	37	0	32	sn
Brussels	8	46	2	36	r
Budapest	5	41	-4	25	sn
Copenhagen	5	41	0	32	sn
Costa Del Sol	17	63	8	46	fr
Dublin	7	45	2	36	fr
Edinburgh	6	43	2	36	fr
Faro	16	61	2	36	fr
Florence	12	54	0	32	fr
Frankfurt	1	34	0	32	fr
Geneva	8	46	-1	30	sn
Helsinki	0	32	-14	7	sn
Las Palmas	20	68	15	59	fr
Lisbon	15	59	5	41	c
London	4	39	1	34	r
Luxembourg	3	37	-1	30	c
Madrid	9	48	-2	28	fr
Milan	6	43	-2	28	fr
Moscow	0	32	-6	21	fr
Munich	0	32	-10	14	fr
Nice	14	57	-2	28	sn
Oslo	0	32	-5	23	fr
Paris	7	45	0	32	c
Prague	0	32	-1	30	c
Reykjavik	5	41	2	36	r
Rome	12	54	0	32	fr
Stockholm	0	32	-7	19	c
Strasbourg	0	32	-7	19	c
Venice	6	43	-2	28	fr
Vienna	2	36	-1	30	sn
Warsaw	3	37	0	32	sn
Zurich	-2	28	-4	25	c
MIDDLE EAST					
Cairo	15	59	5	41	cl
Istanbul	—	—	—	—	na
Nicosia	—	—	—	—	na
Riyadh	—	—	—	—	na
Tel Aviv	—	—	—	—	na
OCEANIA					
Auckland	—	—	—	—	na
Sydney	27	81	19	66	fr

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	34	93	24	75	fr
Beijing	5	41	-8	18	c
Hong Kong	17	63	14	57	c
Manila	29	84	20	68	c
New Delhi	20	68	13	55	fr
Seoul	1	34	-13	9	sn
Shanghai	10	50	0	32	r
Singapore	31	88	24	75	fr
Taipei	19	66	12	54	c
Tokyo	10	50	2	36	r
AFRICA					
Algiers	14	57	7	45	r
Cape Town	30	86	18	64	fr
Casablanca	17	63	6	41	fr
Harare	27	81	17	63	fr
Lagos	31	88	28	82	fr
Nairobi	26	79	12	54	fr
Tunis	13	55	10	50	r
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	28	82	21	70	fr
Lima	28	82	21	70	fr
Mexico City	24	75	7	45	fr
Rio de Janeiro	29	84	21	70	r
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	-3	26	-10	14	sn
Atlanta	14	57	7	45	fr
Boston	2	36	-1	34	sn
Chicago	-1	30	-5	23	sn
Denver	7	45	-8	18	sn
Detroit	0	32	-2	28	sn
Honolulu	25	77	19	66	sh
Houston	16	61	7	45	fr
Los Angeles	18	64	9	48	fr
Miami	27	81	20	68	fr
Minneapolis	-4	25	-10	14	sn
Montreal	-6	21	-12	10	sn
Nassau	27	81	13	55	fr
New York	5	41	1	34	r
Phoenix	28	68	7	45	fr
San Francisco	14	57	6	43	fr
Seattle	6	43	1	34	r
Toronto	0	32	-8	18	sn
Washington	7	48	2	36	r

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

MONDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slight. FRANKFURT: Overcast. Temp. 0—2 (32—36). LONDON: Overcast. Temp. 4—1 (39—34). MADRID: Fair. Temp. 9—1 (48—34). NEW YORK: Showers. Temp. 7—1 (45—30). PARIS: Overcast. Temp. 8—2 (46—36). ROME: Partly cloudy. Temp. 13—1 (55—30). TEL AVIV: Not Available. ZURICH: Overcast. Temp. -3—6 (26—21). BANGKOK: Cloudy. Temp. 34—24 (93—75). HONG KONG: Cloudy. Temp. 17—14 (63—57). MANILA: Fair. Temp. 30—20 (86—68). SEOUL: Cloudy. Temp. 3—1 (38—30). SINGAPORE: Showers. Temp. 30—24 (86—75). TOKYO: Fine. Temp. 9—1 (48—34).

هكذا من الاصل

مكتوبة من الأصل

WAR IN THE GULF: As the experts weigh the danger of Iraq's chemical arms, questions arise about an Iranian nuclear capacity

Iraqi Jets In Iran Put at 39

U.S. Says Most Are Fighter Craft

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

RIYADH — At least 39 Iraqi aircraft have landed in Iran since the start of the war, the U.S. commander of Operation Desert Storm said Sunday.

The commander, General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, said that 23 of that total — most of them fighter aircraft — had arrived in Iran since Saturday. He said 39 Iraqi aircraft have flown to Iran since Jan. 17, when the war began. Iran has said it will confiscate any plane that lands there for the duration of the war.

But the speaker of Iran's parliament, Mahdi Karrubi, on Sunday referred only to seven fighters that made an emergency landing in Iran on Saturday and said that four or five Iraqi passenger planes had also sought refuge.

Mr. Karrubi said experts were questioning the pilots of the seven Iraqi fighters, one of which was ablaze on landing. He said some of the fighters had run short of fuel.

Mr. Karrubi did not say when the passenger planes landed in Iran or where they were being held.

Iraq says it is in contact with Iran to seek the return of the fighter planes but that Iran has refused to hand them back.

A statement issued by Iran's Supreme National Security Council shortly after the planes landed on Saturday said:

"In view of Iran's neutrality in the war, the council warns the belligerent parties that they should refrain from using Iranian airspace in any form, and if a plane from either party makes an emergency landing in Iranian territory, it will be seized until the end of the war."

At a briefing in Riyadh, General Schwarzkopf said, "We also continue to isolate Iraqi forces in the Kuwaiti theater of operation and we are continuing to successfully attack many of the key bridges going into that area."

He added that "we've had no aircraft losses in the last 48 hours."

Earlier Sunday, Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney had said more than 30 Iraqi planes were in Iran and were being detained there. "It's difficult to know whether this is an effort by the Iraqis to save something so they'll have something left after the war is over with, or whether they are defectors," Mr. Cheney said.

Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d said Saturday that Iran had assured the United States that it would keep the Iraqi fighter planes for the duration of the war. Tehran did not say what it would do with the crew members.

"We have been assured that Iran intends to remain totally neutral in the conflict and that aircraft from either side of this conflict will remain there for the duration of the conflict," he said.

The Iraqi planes were not being chased by allied jets when they flew to Iran, Major General Martin Brandtner, deputy director of operations for the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said at a Pentagon briefing.

Radio reports from Tehran and Baghdad said several Iraqi warplanes were allowed to make emergency landings in Iran on Sunday, but only after Iran had scrambled its air force and warned that it would tolerate no breach of its neutrality.

General Brandtner said the United States would not chase Iraqi planes into Iranian airspace, but would try to shoot them down in Iraq or elsewhere in the combat theater.

Iraq acknowledged the incident. Baghdad radio said that "a number of our planes were obliged to land in Iran, and contacts are under way regarding the return of the aircraft and the pilots to their homeland."

(AFP, Reuters, NYT)

U.S. Fears Tehran, Like Baghdad, May Develop a Nuclear Potential

By Jim Mann
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — If U.S. military officials are correct, Iraq's nuclear plants have been severely damaged by a relentless barrage of allied bombs and missiles. But that does not eliminate the danger that another nuclear-armed nation may come to dominate the Gulf region.

In recent weeks, some Bush administration officials and independent nuclear specialists here have grown increasingly worried about new signs that Iran may be following Iraq's example, seeking to secretly buy nuclear technology and build nuclear weapons.

"It looks like there's a really active program in Iran," says Leonard S. Spector, a nuclear specialist at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He said it picked up "after they saw and read about what was going on in Iraq."

Iran's nuclear development program is believed to be well behind those of some other nations, such as North Korea and Pakistan.

Specialists on nuclear proliferation say that any nuclear threat from Iran would be years, and perhaps a decade, away.

But the United States and its allies are quietly starting an international effort aimed at making it more difficult for countries to buy the high-technology items needed to develop nuclear weapons.

Representatives of the United States, its European allies and Japan are to meet soon in the Netherlands to work out new restrictions on the export of so-called "dual-use" goods. These goods have legitimate uses but are also important components for developing nuclear weapons.

The effort was prompted in part by Iraqi moves to secretly buy, piece by piece, many of the high-tech items needed to make weapons-grade nuclear fuel. The items included special steel, vacuum pumps and machinery used to enrich uranium in centrifuges.

In July, the United States, West European countries and Japan lifted many longstanding controls on the sale of high-technology goods to Eastern Europe. That inadvertently made it easier for countries such as Iraq, Iran and North Korea to buy, through East European intermediaries, many of the dual-use items needed for nuclear weapons.

President Hashemi Rafsanjani of Iran tried last year to reassure the world that his country would abide by nuclear safeguards.

"It will be impossible to control nuclear weapons if even a single country is equipped with such arms," he said.

U.S. officials remain skeptical.

"We're concerned that the Iranians, in the future, will try to do what the Iraqis did, that is, set up a separate, secret nuclear-enrichment facility not subject to international safeguards," a U.S. official said.

But Gary Milhollin, director of the University of Wisconsin's Project on Nuclear Arms Control, said that even international safeguards cannot guarantee that a seemingly peaceful nuclear power plant will not be used for a weapons program.

"The flaw in the system of international inspections is that they provide no safeguard in times of war," he said. "When a country is at war, no one would be allowed in to inspect the plant."

Is Hussein's Chemical Threat Serious? An Expert Says No

Gordon M. Burck, a policy analyst and chemical weapons specialist for a defense consulting firm in Washington, discussed the possibility of chemical warfare in the Gulf war with Barry James of the International Herald Tribune.

MONDAY Q&A

Q. Given their countermeasures and training, do allied forces face a serious threat from chemical weapons?

A. I really don't think so. The amount of chemical agents the Iraqis may have, the probability that chemical weapons have been widely dispersed so that they are not concentrated in any sector and the Iraqis' lack of great success in delivering them during the Iran-Iraq war gives a good basis for thinking that.

Reports suggest they have about 1,000 tons of chemical agents of which probably 90 percent is mustard gas. For mustard to produce significant casualties would require something on the order of 10 tons per square kilometer. If they have only 900 tons to start with there is a limited amount of area of a very large battlefield that could be contaminated even one time.

•

Q. Would casualties in a chemical attack be likely to be very heavy?

A. If a group were caught by surprise by nerve agents many of them would die very quickly. But it seems to me that we have the capability not to be caught by surprise in this war.

•

Q. But chemical warfare could have a negative effect on morale?

A. That has worked among troops who were neither expecting attack nor had any protection. Here we have troops who have a great amount of protection, and certainly a long warning, so I think there should be very little element of surprise. In fact, they are now putting on their gas masks even for incoming artillery shells.

•

Q. Does Saddam Hussein have any nasty surprises in his chemical arsenal?

A. There is some worry about a persistent nerve agent, but the amounts couldn't possibly be greater than a few tons. There are stories about a dusty mustard, a powder, which the carbon in the gas mask filters would have a harder time absorbing. But if the Iraqis do have it, it would be a tiny fraction of everything they have.

•

Q. What do you mean by persistent?

A. It might stay around for days whereas with Sarin, the most common nerve agent, it would be tens of minutes. Sarin, which the Germans discovered before World War II, is very nonpersistent — like alcohol. It does not even present much of a skin absorption threat because it will vaporize faster than it can be absorbed. The threat is primarily through inhalation.

A persistent agent, like VX, will stay on surfaces, including the skin, and soak in. In Europe, persistent agents would be used to make dead zones by covering foliage, so that anyone walking through would pick up the chemical on his clothes and die. You don't have any foliage in the desert. The persistent agents do not vaporize, so a soldier would need his boots, but perhaps not his gas mask.

•

Q. How persistent is mustard gas?

A. It would perhaps stay around a week under normal conditions. Rain would hydrolyze it to an innocuous compound fairly readily.

•

Q. How serious is the threat from biological weapons?

A. They take a while to act, and they depend on which way the wind is blowing. They have always been uncontrollable. Our worry has been primarily about toxins, which are not what the Iraqis are said to have.

•

Q. When Saddam Hussein has talked about secret weapons in the past, what has he come up with?

A. Extending the range on the Scuds to reach Tehran was one. At one time, it is reported he ran electric cables into the swamps near Basra to electrocute people in the water. The super gun appears to have been another such secret weapon.

•

Q. Does Iraq have capability of putting chemical warheads on missiles?

A. The arguments have gone back and forth. The Soviet Union had chemical warheads for their Frog missiles in Europe, and the Iraqis have Frogs too. They can carry hundreds of kilograms, but they are even less accurate than the Scuds.

•

Q. How much at risk are civilians?

A. In safe rooms, they would be quite well protected. Sarin won't stay around very long and in a sealed room with no air turn over, the concentration can't build up.

•

Q. How deadly are chemical agents?

A. In World War I, lots and lots of mustard was used with relatively few fatalities. It burns the skin but kills through inhalation. Many victims survived for decades, although many of them could hardly breathe for the rest of their lives. With Sarin, the lethal dosage is on the tip of a pin.

U.S. Alleges Infiltration By Iraqis in Saudi Arabia

By John Balzar
Los Angeles Times Service

EASTERN SAUDI ARABIA — U.S. military authorities say they believe Iraqi terrorists have infiltrated Saudi Arabia and are capable of striking when they choose.

Allied officers expressed heightened anxiety about a military strike by Saddam Hussein, perhaps a mobilization of his hidden air force for a bombing raid south into Saudi Arabia or the Gulf.

"The infiltrators have not committed any terrorist acts but they probably are in a position to do so at a time of their own choosing, that's the major concern," said Marine Captain John Borth, leading a patrol in a deserted Saudi town near the front. The patrol swept through the area, unsuccessfully searching for infiltrators moving south.

Captain Borth said he believed infiltrators have already gathered intelligence on U.S. troop positions to assist Iraqi rocket targeting.

A senior U.S. officer in Washington confirmed that Iraqi forces were "patrolling aggressively" across the border at numerous points. "It's standard Soviet doctrine" to do forward artillery spotting and to assess the strength of enemy units, he said.

At at least one spot elsewhere in Saudi Arabia, reinforced gun emplacements and zigzag, concrete-obstacle roadblocks popped up overnight on a key road approaching a military base. Much of the countryside was posted as restricted.

"I think we can expect something dramatic," said Captain Ernest F. Tedeschi of the U.S. guided-missile cruiser Valley Forge. The Aegis-class vessel, armed with missiles, is on station to protect the fleet of U.S. carriers operating in a crowded Gulf.

Captain Tedeschi spoke frankly and in detail in a pool dispatch passed through armed forces censors.

The aim seemed to be no less than to increase vigilance and perhaps further prepare U.S. citizens for a possible Iraqi offensive. Defense Secretary Dick Cheney and Pentagon officials have also been reminding the nation that Iraq retains offensive capabilities.

Ground terrorism and a 700-plane air force — a good part of it thought to be operational — are two weapons Iraq is known to possess but has been curiously slow to use, at least in the minds of the U.S.-led coalition commanders.

Saudi and U.S. pilots generally voice confidence that they can stop anything the Iraqi Air Force puts into the air against them.

Aboard the Valley Forge, sailors share that optimism, but said they worry about two things — a daredevil who might try to blend in with a wave of returning U.S. warplanes or a massed air attack by everything Iraq can muster.

"We have enough Aegis cruisers out here to take care of pretty much his whole air force," said Operations Specialist Ray Fleming. But as he stood his Valley Forge watch, he added an unsettling qualifier: "A few might get through."

On land, a Saudi private security agent said, "So far the terrorist threat has not manifested itself. We should not be lulled into false sense of security. The promise has been made by Saddam. Saddam Hussein is a man of his word."

The Associated Press

Members of the Explosive Ordnance Division from Tampa, Florida, stacking sandbags around a bunker at an air base in Saudi Arabia as security was stepped up.

Iraq Warns It Will Use Full Range Of Weapons

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANAMA, Bahrain — Iraq implicitly threatened on Sunday to use nonconventional weapons against its foes, notably Israel, according to reports in the official press.

"Those who believe that Iraq's force resides only in its identified weapons, which it has produced or developed, or the numerical superiority of its land forces, are mistaken," the daily Al Jumhuriya warned.

Al Qadissiya, an Iraqi Defense Ministry publication, said, "The coming days will be more dramatic and will begin a new era after we have completely annihilated the bastard entity of the Zionists."

Iraq has attacked both Israel and Saudi Arabia with Scud missiles, but the weapons have been tipped with conventional warheads.

It is believed that the missiles also can be fitted with chemical or nuclear warheads.

Iraq's capabilities "will irrevocably end the hegemony of colonialism on the Arab nation," Al Qadissiya said.

It said Iraq's force was "comprehensive" and that it had "allowed the Arabs and other believers to establish a balance with enemy forces," which in turn have had to reassess their previously held notions about Iraqi strength.

Radio Baghdad said Sunday that the air war against Iraq was a disgrace to the United Nations. It said the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, was personally to blame.

It also promised "crushing strikes" against U.S. and allied forces and vowed to turn the "monstrous entity" Israel into "a dead leaf discarded on the ground."

President Saddam Hussein of Iraq issued a new call on Saturday for worldwide "commando" attacks on the United States and its allies, saying anyone who died would be a martyr in the "Mother of All Battles."

A statement issued by the ruling Revolutionary Command Council, signed by Mr. Hussein and broadcast by Radio Baghdad said:

"Any Iraqi, Arab or Muslim who dies because of taking part in a commando attack against the nations participating in the barbaric aggression against Iraq, their interests or their allies, will be considered a martyr in the 'Mother of All Battles.'

"This also applies to every fighter around the world who dies while executing commando acts against allied nations." *(AFP, Reuters)*

'Just Don't Know' Where Missing Crew Is, CBS Says

Reuters

NEW YORK — CBS television officials said on Sunday that extensive efforts to locate the correspondent Bob Simon and a news crew missing since last Monday near the Saudi-Kuwait border have so far been fruitless.

"We just don't know" where the crew is, a spokesman said. The network had contacted Saudi and Kuwaiti officials in Saudi Arabia and the Japanese and French embassies in Iraq, CBS said. Accompanying Mr. Simon were Peter Bluff, a producer, Roberto Alvarez, a cameraman, and Juan Caldera, a soundman.

Saudi Defense Ministry officials have said the crew's car was found abandoned after it went without military escort to an area close to where the borders of Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia meet.

The Saudi officials said the crew left behind $6,000, some Iraqi money, television equipment and personal belongings.

The Strategy of an Oil Spill

3 Theories Emerge: Defense, Disruption or Terrorism

By Barton Gellman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — At least three theories competed to explain Iraq's apparent decision to dump millions of barrels of crude oil into the northern Gulf.

One theory, which takes into account the battle-proven effectiveness of Iraqi combat engineers, suggested an essentially military purpose: creation of a defensive barrier against an amphibious assault. The oil slick, officials and analysts said, could slow or divert a Marine landing, clog the inductors that draw water into naval ships, and — if ignited on beaches or open water — pose a potentially deadly threat to attacking allied forces.

The second theory, espoused publicly by the Bush administration, is that the sabotage of Kuwait's Sea Island terminal was an act of "environmental terrorism" that could, among other things, foul Saudi Arabian desalination plants that produce drinking water from the Gulf. President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, some analysts said, might hope to dampen public spirit with his ruthlessness or to provoke U.S. planners into an early ground assault.

The third theory, ascribing no grand strategy to the oil spill, said it was another in a series of tactical probes that sought to test allied forces and possibly disrupt them.

President George Bush's angry insistence that oil sabotage would bring "no military advantage to him whatsoever" sparked disagreement in the Pentagon and among some outside analysts.

Dilip Hiro, whose book on the Iran-Iraq war described how Baghdad's forces dug a defensive lake east of Basra by moving 400 million cubic meters (1.4 billion cubic feet) of heavy clay, described the move as a logical application of Iraqi engineering skills. No army in history, the author asserted, has had so rich an oil resource that could be used in fabricating a defense.

"Nobody has thought of using it as a military weapon," he said. "I think this may be simply an experiment, a kind of dry run."

Mr. Hiro predicted that Mr. Hussein would try to ignite the oil.

But U.S. officials, including Admiral William Kime, the commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard, have said that it is difficult to burn crude oil floating on water.

"I wish they would tell us how to do it," Admiral Kime said in an interview several hours before the war began. "We sure could have used it in Alaska" during the clean-up of the Exxon Valdez oil spill in 1989.

Some officials suggested, however, that Iraq might set the oil afire by adding gasoline to the mix.

Even unignited, officials said, the oil could serve as a useful defensive barrier.

All navy vessels draw large quantities of sea water to desalinate, for drinking and on many ships to drive steam turbine engines. Although all U.S. ships draw from beneath their hulls and even the smallest guided-missile frigate has a 20-foot (6-meter) draft, Marine and navy officials said, a moving ship tends to draw surface water beneath it.

Marine amphibious tractors might be capable of traversing an oil slick, one Marine official said, "but I wouldn't want to be driving through it if the enemy had the capability of setting fire to it."

An amphibious assault might strike farther north — two-thirds of Kuwait's coastline is unaffected by the spill — or rely more heavily on helicopters, but in either case, the oil spill would work to Iraq's advantage.

The Analysts' View: Day 11

Four strategists pick the major development in the last 24 hours of the war.

Robert Hunter | François Heisbourg | Ze'ev Schiff | Abdul-Karim Abou-Nasr

ROBERT E. HUNTER
Vice president of the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington:

By suggesting a war-crimes trial for Iraqi leaders, President George Bush has embraced the frustrations and horror caused by Saddam Hussein's actions. The suggestion is also likely to stiffen Iraqi resistance. If it became a real U.S. war aim, it would lengthen the war and the number of casualties. It implies that the United States will have to deal with a shattered, hostile Iraqi nation.

FRANÇOIS HEISBOURG
Director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London:

Saddam Hussein, much like the dictators of Europe's not-so-distant past, does what he says he will do: His use of oil as an environmental weapon had been announced beforehand, in the same way that he had given advance notice of his intention to attack Israel. If this pattern is to be relied upon, this war will end with Saddam's removal.

ZE'EV SCHIFF
Military editor of the Tel Aviv daily Ha'aretz:

Saddam Hussein's use of an oil-pollution weapon shows that he will recoil from nothing, even destruction of his own region's ecology. His motives — revenge born of despair? hope of a cease-fire? — are irrelevant. The effect is likely to be reinforced allied resolve, expanded war objectives and perhaps the use of more destructive weapons.

ABDUL-KARIM ABOU-NASR
Editor and political commentator with leading Arab publications since 1965; now working with a Kuwaiti daily, Al Qabas:

Iran will not help Saddam Hussein militarily because Tehran's objective now is an alliance with a new Iraq issuing from the war. All the elements of Iran's policy — neutrality coupled with peace proposals, the only food shipments to Iraqis coming from any Gulf government, plus plans to exploit Iraqis' later bitterness against their war foes — are aimed at achieving Tehran's objective since the 1979 revolution: an Iraqi-Iranian axis. That could make Iran the Gulf's dominant regional power.

Israeli Rightists Seek Arrest of Palestinian

Reuters

JERUSALEM — Israeli cabinet ministers called Sunday for the arrest of Faisal Husseini, a senior Palestinian nationalist in the occupied territories, accusing him of praising Iraqi attacks on Israel.

"There's no question what we are talking about is a war," said Avner Shaki, the religious affairs minister, adding that anyone who harmed the war effort "must be punished."

Three rightist ministers demanded punishment that could include expulsion, but the criticism ranged across the political spectrum. Mr. Husseini, 50, widely expected to be a delegate at any Israeli-Palestinian negotiations, was quoted in an Italian magazine as saying that Iraq's missile attacks were a "blessed thing" because they demonstrated that Israeli security did not depend on holding the occupied territory.

"All of my statements are clear," Mr. Husseini said. "I have been against the war from the beginning, because I know the result of war is ugly. I am not happy about bombing Tel Aviv or Baghdad or any city."

Iranian Offers 5-Point Plan To End War

Agence France-Presse

NICOSIA — The speaker of Iran's parliament presented a five-point plan Sunday for ending the Gulf war.

The plan is based on an Iraqi pullout from Kuwait and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the region. The parliamentary speaker, Mahdi Karrubi, said that Iran also was seeking an immediate cease-fire and a halt to air, ground and sea operations by both sides.

The cease-fire would be followed by withdrawal of foreign forces from the region, an Iraqi pullout from Kuwait and "their replacement in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait by troops from Islamic countries."

The plan calls for an end to the international embargo on Iraq and provides for creation of an Islamic committee to supervise the plan, Mr. Karrubi said. It also seeks an "unconditional halt" to the influx of Jewish immigrants to Israel.

Mr. Karrubi said he had sent the peace plan to legislatures throughout the world. Iran maintains it is neutral in the war.

Gulf Notes

■ CNN has received permission from the Iraqi government for a television crew to enter the country to provide live pictures from Baghdad, an executive of the news network said. Officials from CBS, NBC and ABC said they had been denied permission to send crews back to the Iraqi capital. *(NYT)*

■ U.S. troops stationed in Batman, in eastern Turkey, have been ordered not to leave their base after an anti-war demonstration by local residents on Friday in which U.S. soldiers were roughed up. *(AFP)*

■ Support for the war in France continues to grow, with an opinion poll published on Sunday showing 77 percent of citizens backing President François Mitterrand's policies, a gain of several percentage points from polls conducted last week. *(Reuters)*

WAR IN THE GULF: Israel again postpones military action, but clogged highways testify to a wearing down of morale

Israel Reaffirms Its Restraint

Cabinet Remains Concerned Over Iraq's Chemical Arms

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

TEL AVIV — The cabinet on Sunday reaffirmed Israel's policy of postponing military action against Iraq despite repeated missile attacks.

Government officials also said there was concern that Iraq would soon seek to escalate the war with chemical or biological weaponry. "So far he has done everything he said he was going to do," an official said of President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

Israeli and U.S. technicians set up more Patriot missile batteries around the country to defend against attacks, and tried to reduce the danger of missile fragments falling on populated areas.

[Defense Minister Moshe Arens said Israel could help neutralize Iraqi missiles but that it would do so only with the "coordination and understanding" of allied forces already bombing Iraq, The Associated Press reported from New York.

[Mr. Arens was optimistic that the allies would expel Iraqi troops from Kuwait, but said he was disappointed that allied bombs had not destroyed all of Iraq's Scud missile launchers. Mr. Arens said he believed Iraq still had 20 or 30 launchers left. Israel has said it will retaliate against Iraq, but has not said when or how it would do so.]

At nightfall Sunday, Tel Aviv's highways were clogged as people sought to elude any continuation of the missile barrages that had occurred on six out of nine previous nights.

The heavy traffic was one of several indications that the repeated attacks were starting to wear down Israeli morale. Several media commentators called for drastic action to stop the missile launchings from western Iraq, and government officials said there had been calls from citizens demanding retaliation against Iraq.

Four Israelis have died in missile attacks, 204 have been injured and about 4,000 have been made homeless. For more than a week, hardline members of the cabinet have pressed Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir to send the Israeli Air Force into action against Iraq despite the danger of widening the war or interfering with allied forces.

Officials said the cabinet on Sunday again backed Mr. Shamir's policy of restraint. One source said that pressure for military action had weakened despite the missile attacks, in part because of the political and diplomatic rewards the government appears to be reaping both at home and abroad.

Despite political gains, which have included the lifting of European Community sanctions and greatly enhanced ties with the Bush administration, government leaders continue to hold a sober view of the course of the war, officials said. According to the latest army assessment, one official said, "there are no signs of an Iraqi collapse, though the escalation of their rhetoric recently suggests that they are getting more desperate."

Israel sustained another barrage of Scuds on Saturday night, but there were no injuries. U.S.-supplied Patriot missiles blasted most of the warheads to pieces before they hit the ground, officials said.

U.S. officials in Washington said three Scuds were fired at Haifa, and Israeli officials said two were aimed at Tel Aviv.

The army said earlier Saturday that it was satisfied with the performance of the Patriots despite an encounter with Scuds on Friday night that ended with several major strikes on residential areas. One person was killed and 53 were wounded in that attack, officials said.

Since the beginning of the Gulf war, two Israelis have been killed as a direct result of missile hits, two others have died of heart attacks, Israeli radio reported.

Iraq continued firing Scuds into Saudi Arabia on Saturday, including one at the capital, Riyadh, that was brought down by the Patriot system, officials said.

In Ankara, Bombs Hit Offices of 3 In Coalition

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ANKARA — Bombs exploded almost simultaneously Sunday at the offices of the French, Japanese and Saudi national airlines in the heart of the Turkish capital.

No casualties were reported in the blasts, which damaged the buildings housing the offices of Air France, Japan Air Lines and Saudia. The three offices are lined up on Ataturk Boulevard across from the U.S. Embassy.

There were no immediate claims of responsibility for the attacks, security officials here said.

President Saddam Hussein of Iraq has called on Arabs and Muslims around the world to launch attacks against the interests of all countries opposing him in the war.

Bombs exploded outside the U.S. Consulate and the Turkish-American Cultural Association in Adana on Saturday, the Anatolian News Agency said. The blasts shattered windows but no one was hurt.

Turkey, a secular but mainly Muslim nation which is the only North Atlantic Treaty Organization member bordering Iraq, is letting U.S. planes use its Incirlik air base near Adana for raids on Iraq.

In France, a bomb exploded early Sunday at an information center for Arab immigrants in Marseille, breaking several windows but causing no injuries, police reported.

An anonymous caller to a local newspaper claimed the attack in the name of "Israeli Zionism" and appeared to link it to Iraqi missile raids on Israel.

The caller gave no name for his group. Police sources expressed reservations about the authenticity of the call.

Marseille's chief rabbi, Jacques Ouaknin, said the claim was false. "This is a gross provocation, a scandalous claim to pit the two communities against each other," he said. *(AFP, Reuters, AP)*

Norbert Schiller/The Associated Press

Vietnamese men who left Iraq a few days before the war began trying to keep warm at a refugee camp near Amman, Jordan.

Refugees Say Allies Bombed Highway

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

AMMAN, Jordan — Iraq has ordered thousands of war refugees stranded at the Jordanian border to return to Baghdad to collect exit visas, Jordanian officials said Sunday as travelers reported allied bombing of the highway between the frontier and the Iraqi capital.

Only a handful of refugees were permitted to cross into Jordan on Sunday — apparently those who already had exit permits — and several of them reported allied bombing on or near the 450-kilometer (275-mile) highway, which is the only route across the desert available to those ordered to turn back to Baghdad.

"The bombardment was taking place over our heads on the main road," said Sultan Shawakfah, a Jordanian lawyer who carried an injured civilian with him in his car. "There was a lot of smoke, a lot of fire and a lot of sand thrown up."

Jordanian officials said a Jordanian truck was destroyed and two people were injured in the strike, which took place at about 9 A.M. local time (0600 GMT), as travelers drove toward Jordan from Ar Rutbah, 120 kilometers from the border in western Iraq.

The Iraqi military has fired Scud missiles at Israel from launchers in western Iraq. According to Western military officials, Iraq has adapted its mobile launchers so that they can be operated from civilian trucks, confusing allied attempts to locate and destroy them.

The strike on the highway came about 10 hours after a Scud attack on Israel on Saturday night.

At the Jordanian border, travelers have reported that an estimated 5,000 refugees were held up by the Iraqi authorities for the past three or four days in rainy, freezing weather. They have reportedly been sleeping in cars and buses without regular supplies of food.

Jordanian officials said Iraq had permitted 80 Tunisians with exit visas to cross into Jordan — the principal escape route for fugitives from the Gulf war — but had told the other refugees to return to Baghdad. The Iraqi Embassy in Amman withheld comment.

Relief officials in Jordan had been expecting a massive flow of refugees and had set up camps 160 kilometers west of the border with a capacity for 55,000. So far, however, lack of gasoline in Baghdad — where fuel sales have been suspended — soaring public transport costs and uncertainty about allied bombing raids have prevented many would-be refugees from escaping the conflict, according to travelers from Baghdad and relief officials here.

SOVIETS: *U.S. Sees a Shift*

(Continued from page 1)

being done is in complete accord with those resolutions. They are intended to free Kuwait from oppression."

With Mr. Baker at his side, the Soviet minister added: "The source of the concern that I have expressed before is that there may be a danger of the conflict going more in the direction of the destruction of Iraq and in the direction of involving more casualties on both sides. So we have to think about it and try to avoid it."

Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney said Sunday on an NBC news program that the Pentagon had no evidence to substantiate press reports that factions of the Soviet military were sending truckloads of equipment into Iraq through Iran.

"At this point," Mr. Cheney said, "the Soviets have basically kept their word, supported the policy, stopped arms shipments to Iraq, evacuated most of their people. Those who stayed in Iraq were those who wanted to stay, who didn't want to go back to the Soviet Union."

The Baker-Bessmertnykh talks were devoted largely to the situation in the Baltics, an official said.

Mr. Bessmertnykh tried to impress upon Mr. Baker that if the United States and its West European allies imposed economic sanctions on Moscow because of the crackdown in the Baltics, it would only serve to undercut President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's position.

Mr. Bessmertnykh also insisted that Mr. Gorbachev was still committed to a peaceful, political and negotiated settlement in the Baltics, as he had promised President George Bush earlier.

Mr. Baker stressed the damage that the violent Soviet crackdown in Latvia and Lithuania has done to Moscow's standing in the United States, and the fact that both Washington and its European allies would inevitably have to diminish their economic support for the Gorbachev government if the repression continued, officials said.

Mr. Bessmertnykh meets with Mr. Bush at the White House on Monday for talks that will determine whether the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting scheduled for Feb. 11 to 13 in Moscow will go forward.

While the nuances in U.S.-Soviet Gulf policies may not have serious implications yet, Soviet experts in the administration believe that a more fundamental breach in U.S.-Soviet attitudes toward the Gulf could come in the immediate aftermath of the war.

U.S. officials are already talking about instituting some type of "security structure" in the Gulf that would protect Kuwait and Saudi Arabia from any future attacks by Iraq or Iran.

Although the officials have not said so publicly yet, such a structure would involve a U.S. ground presence in the Gulf in the short term and, in the longer term, a much expanded U.S. naval presence, as well as prepositioned military supplies in Saudi Arabia.

The Soviet military is said to be widely uncomfortable with such a permanent increased U.S. military presence along the southern flank of the Soviet Union.

The Soviets, an administration expert said, "don't have the same vision of the postwar security arrangement as we do."

Baghdad Is Restoring Utilities, Report Says

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Parts of Baghdad now have water and may soon have electrical power, the CNN correspondent in the Iraqi capital reported Sunday in a dispatch monitored here.

The reporter, Peter Arnett, also said the government planned to issue gasoline on a limited basis. Fuel sales were stopped shortly after the war began, Mr. Arnett said that stocks of blood, antibiotics and other medical supplies have been depleted as a result of the war.

Bomb at Paris Newspaper

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The newspaper Libération will appear as usual Monday despite damage caused by a bomb that exploded outside its offices in the first terrorist attack in France thought to be linked to the war.

"There's absolutely no problem about putting out the paper," Pierre Haski, the newspaper's diplomatic correspondent, said Sunday. "The bomb was downstairs and the offices are on the fourth floor. We are interpreting the incident as an attack meant to create fear but not to kill."

Mr. Haski said the police apparently had no leads about who planted the bomb, which exploded early Saturday, causing extensive damage but no injuries. French police said they presumed the attack was linked to the Gulf war.

Cairo Says That, After the War, It Could Cooperate With Hussein Again

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

CAIRO — Egypt said Sunday it did not favor destroying Iraq or eliminating Saddam Hussein, asserting that it was prepared to cooperate with the Iraqi president as it has in the past.

"Certainly our position is not in favor of the destruction of an Arab country, is not in favor of a change of government," said Butros Butros Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs. "We have coexisted with the government of Saddam Hussein," he said, adding that if Iraq withdrew from Kuwait "we will be able to coexist and even to cooperate with him."

Mr. Ghali noted that he had "little doubt" that after the Gulf war ended "an Arab reconciliation, of pro-Saddam and anti-Saddam forces, will happen very quickly."

"We belong to this region and we have to cooperate tomorrow with Iraq. In other words, we would like to think of the post-crisis period not just what is happening now."

Mr. Ghali's remarks appeared to respond to Arab and domestic criticism of the position taken by Egypt, which had become an outspoken opponent of Mr. Hussein in the anti-Baghdad coalition.

Since the war started, the polarization between supporters and opponents of Iraq has been exacerbated by the apparent objective of the allies' leading members. The United States and Britain seem to be leaning toward eradicating Iraq's entire military machine, which might well entail the fall of Mr. Hussein's Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party regime.

The Egyptian statements appeared aimed at distancing the government of President Hosni Mubarak from the views of many U.S. military and political leaders and the British government, whose defense minister, Tom King, hinted Sunday that the allied effort extended beyond expelling Iraq from Kuwait.

"We can't leave this unfinished," Mr. King said, adding that the allies should not allow what he termed the obscenity of Iraq's war machine to remain intact.

Recently there has been a shift in Egyptian public opinion, with many opposition parties calling for Saudi-based personnel to refrain from engaging Iraqi troops and limit their role to defending Islamic shrines in Mecca and Medina.

Fearing pro-Iraqi demonstrations, the government has extended the midyear vacation of schools by a week and universities by two weeks.

Mr. Ghali said that a change in Baghdad's regime must reflect the will of the Iraqi people. He said it was in the best interest of the Arab world to have a strong Iraq with a strong army — provided it did not not commit acts of aggression against neighboring Arab countries.

He reiterated his view that resolving the Palestinian-Israeli situation should be a prime concern of the Arab and Western coalition partners when the Gulf war ends. There is "a legal linkage" between the Gulf crisis and the Palestinian problem, Mr. Ghali said.

"The international law applies to everybody, and you cannot have a double standard. We are against the political linkage between the two issues in the sense that in order to solve one you have got to solve the other. But once the Gulf crisis is over we have to resolve the Palestinian question because it, too, is the subject of resolutions adopted by the Security Council and the United Nations. These resolutions must be respected, just as the Gulf resolutions are being carried out now," he said.

Mr. Ghali's remarks coincided with a trip by Foreign Minister Esmat Abdel Meguid to Washington, where he will press Egypt's demands for increased financial aid from the Western alliance and greater debt relief for the Egyptian economy because of the Gulf crisis. Cairo says the crisis has cost the country more than $12 billion in lost revenues.

Egypt has had its U.S. military debts and its debts to Arab countries forgiven — a total of $14 billion written off. But it continues to carry about $35 billion in debts to industrialized countries.

Opposition voices in Egypt have said that Syria and Israel have obtained fresh financial assistance or are asking for huge injection of funds in return for their cooperation with the U.S.-led coalition, while Egypt has only had debts canceled but no fresh flow of badly needed funds.

Last week Israel pressed for $13 billion in new financial aid from the United States, which gave opposition voices in Egypt a fresh impetus to criticize what they say are the easy terms with which Egypt gave its blessing to the anti-Iraqi effort.

Many Egyptians, even among a majority of the country's population who are openly opposed to Iraq, say that while they continue to desire to see an end to the Baghdad regime, Egypt's participation in the anti-Iraqi coalition — which greatly enhanced the Arab character of the U.S.-led effort — has to bring greater financial dividends.

Others here, mainly Islamic fundamentalists and leftists, who oppose Egypt's involvement altogether, have recently become more strident in expressing their objections. They have contended that even the closest U.S. ally in Middle East, Israel, is asking a heavy price for its support of the Americans, while Egypt has settled for debt relief that does not advance economic development.

GERMANS: *The Middle East War Opens a Gulf Between Bonn and Washington as Mass Protests Continue*

(Continued from page 1)

longer feel the need to resort to force.

The conservative daily Die Welt last week editorialized that "our youth has been taught by politically one-sided teachers" that military defense is "superfluous and the U.S. is responsible for all evil in the world."

Walther Kiep is a German businessman who remembers World War II and sees a young generation whose ideas were formed by the angrily pacifist veterans of Germany's 1968 student revolts. "For the young, the idea that war is still possible in our day is an absolute shock," said Mr. Kiep, who with a hundred other prominent Germans issued an emergency appeal last week for German-American solidarity.

"I have some sympathy with that. As a result of the second world war, we oppose war — period.

"That's easy for us," he added. "The Americans have come to be considered by many Germans as a sort of night watchman whom we expect, for a nominal fee, to protect us. But we caution him not to make much noise and not to use weapons."

The end of the Cold War was a liberation for many Germans that went far beyond the fall of the Berlin Wall and the euphoria of reuniting families. Finally, Germany was no longer the potential battleground of the war to end all wars. Planners and thinkers in Washington and the rest of the West busied themselves with visions of a Germany ready to assume global responsibilities.

But to many Germans of all ages, 1989 meant a completely different kind of freedom — the freedom not to be important anymore. As an extraordinary newspaper survey by Munich's Süddeutsche Zeitung found this month, what most Germans really want is to be free to be rich, to be liked, and to be left alone.

Should Germany become a world power? No, said 75 percent of those surveyed, we should keep out of international conflicts. Even more revealing was the next question: What country do you see as a model for Germany's future?

The United States? A scant 2 percent said yes. The world's other economic dynamo, Japan? Just 10 percent. No, at the top of the list, Germans put Switzerland. Admiring the Swiss standard of living and neutrality, 40 percent named their neighbor to the south as their model. Sweden, with its political unimportance, homogeneous population and guaranteed social welfare, was second with 29 percent. All told, 79 percent of Germans envision their country as a place that values quiet, comfort and affluence over any involvement in the trials and troubles of the world.

A war and its demands for allied support — financial, moral and even military — doesn't fit in.

"The Germans think they are living on an island where peace and friendship prevail," Arnulf Baring, professor of contemporary history at Berlin's Free University, said recently. "But that's not the case. That was 1990, and unfortunately 1991 looks a lot different. I think the Germans have become spoiled, cowardly and mentally lazy," from having relied on America too much for too long.

Why focus anti-war demonstrations exclusively on America? The editor of the influential weekly Die Zeit, Theo Sommer, wrote last week that the Gulf war "turns out to be a last, almost spastic twitching of U.S. supremacy which resurrects the reflexes of the Cold War."

"The U.S. is the superpower," said Wilhelm Knabe, a World War II veteran and a founder of the pacifist Greens party, which, after suffering a humiliating defeat in the December elections, is now enjoying a revival. "You are responsible for the massive use of weapons. We have taken the greatest responsibility there is — to stand up for peace."

That attitude is an embarrassment to many Germans, especially those who recall the postwar CARE packages or live in communities whose economies depend on the 160,000 or so U.S. soldiers remaining in Germany. Surges of anti-Americanism occur fairly regularly here. Eleven years before his warning against "anti-American tendencies" last week, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher issued an almost identical warning against "fashionable anti-Americanism." In 1982 and 1983, German streets filled often with demonstrations for and against America and its German-based nuclear weapons.

But this latest display has drawn criticism even from Petra Kelly, a leader of the Greens' anti-nuclear protests a decade ago. "The incomprehensible silence about earlier crimes," she wrote in last week's Die Zeit, "such as the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and above all the threat to Israel of a new Holocaust helped along by German companies has cost the German peace movement a good chunk of its credibility."

A barrage of editorials in Germany's conservative press has lambasted Mr. Kohl for not moving quickly to lead public opinion out of its peace-at-all-costs corner. Opposing the war is fine, these editorialists say. But why do protesters stand outside U.S. facilities and not the Iraqi Embassy? And why did it take weeks of pressure to get anti-war crowds interested in German companies that provided Saddam Hussein with advice and materials for his chemical weapons and nuclear industries?

Finally, last week, demonstrators began holding signs such as "German Gas 1944, German Gas 1991." And Mr. Kohl broke his weeklong silence on the war by dispatching a delegation to Israel to show Germany's solidarity. But the Süddeutsche Zeitung survey found Israel to be the one country in the world from which Germans would most like to see Bonn distance itself. Thirty-two percent said Germany should have less to do with Israel; only 4 percent named the Jewish state as a country with which Germany ought to have "particularly good and close relations."

Even Israel, which values its close ties to Bonn, has spoken out against the German reaction to the war. "Poison gas, Germans and Jews — these are concepts which do not fit well together," said Israel's ambassador to Bonn, Benjamin Navon.

Mr. Genscher said Israel had reason to be angry because German companies had helped Iraq develop missiles and chemical weapons now threatening the Jewish state. "I share this outrage, the bitterness over this, and in my eyes Germans committed a severe crime in helping produce Saddam Hussein's chemical weapons," he said in a radio interview.

The recurrent metaphor for Germany is the sheltered child who must now face the real world. This does not fit well with the American image of Germany, the confident, efficient, educated engineer. But Germany is a country whose people have been taught that their fathers and grandfathers committed the worst crimes known to mankind, that their ancestors habitually dragged the world into ruinous conflict.

These are people who, in many cases, are reluctant to admit their nationality when abroad. They are people who relied on other countries for protection and political leadership for four decades.

Now, just as they regain full sovereignty, the Germans are forced to confront their deepest wound.

"We have lost our lust for weapons," Mr. Kohl said last week. "This is a country which is imbued, more than most others, with the effects of war. Our sensitivity is huge." But the chancellor stopped there.

"Germany's responsibilities have grown and will be shouldered," said the German president, Richard von Weizsäcker. But even Mr. Weizsäcker, who has enlarged his largely ceremonial job by speaking thoughtfully about Germany's cruelest hours, has yet to speak out on the war or his countrymen's reaction to it. Neither he nor any other German leader has managed to speak out about the occasional conflicts between love for freedom and love for peace.

AIR: *Decision on Launching a Ground Assault Poses Risks for Bush*

(Continued from page 1)

which have 4,000 tanks. But the military is now putting more emphasis on targeting supply lines and storage areas in the battlefield.

U.S. Army and Marine officials, whose long-held assumptions about the limited utility of air power have sometimes been portrayed by critics as an example of rivalry with the air force, said that the early days of the war appear to be a vindication of their experience in past wars that enemy troops can become proficient at digging in and surviving air attacks.

"What is presented to us as the consensus of the intelligence community is that if war broke out, it would be a long, long battle," said a congressional official. "That hasn't changed."

Representative Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, who is chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, said in an interview that "the intelligence community from the beginning thought that the campaign would need ground forces eventually," adding that experts differed over how much ground fighting would be needed.

Nonetheless, air power advocates like Mr. Aspin said that it was too early to draw conclusions about the efficacy of the air campaign against Iraqi ground troops. They note that bad weather forced the cancellation of some air strikes early in the war and that the effort to knock out Iraq's Scud missile launchers had diverted aircraft from other combat tasks.

During the middle of the week, for example, American combat planes were flying five times as many missions to seek and destroy Scud missile launchers as missions to bomb Iraq's elite Republican Guard divisions, the army's most loyal, best-trained and best-armed units. Further, air power advocates said, the weakening or destruction of the Republican Guard was always understood to require weeks, and not days, of bombing.

"We should just keep bombing, however long it takes to get them out or to make them so weak that it is relatively easy to use ground force to get them out of Kuwait," Mr. Aspin said.

One thing proponents and critics appeared to agree on is that the early resistance of the Iraqi forces to air attack is beginning to transform the debate over air power. The debate is now shifting from the question of whether air strikes alone can win the war by shocking the Iraqis with American and allied military muscle, to the more subtle question of whether the bombing raids can weaken Iraqi ground troops to the point that an American ground invasion would essentially be a mopping-up operation.

While it is feasible that any ground action will consist essentially of cleanup operations, it could also involve a major assault against determined resistance.

A major ground attack would likely begin with army units conducting a flanking action from the west, the first step in a campaign of rapid-maneuver warfare. The army units would try to punch holes in Iraq's defensive line and push forward, circumventing the bulk of Iraq's front-line troops, which are deployed behind mine fields, sand barriers, and other elaborate fortifications along the Kuwaiti coast and the border with Saudi Arabia.

About 17,000 Marines are in the Gulf for possible amphibious landings in southeastern Iraq or Kuwait, which would enable the American military to carry out the other half of a pincer action.

A military planner at the Pentagon said that in the first stage of the operation, army units would try to achieve an overwhelming superiority of as much as 6 to 1 against a small sector of Iraq's defenses to carry out the breakthrough.

Paris Aide Sees Ground War by Mid-February

Reuters

PARIS — The top military adviser to President François Mitterrand said Sunday that he expected allied ground forces to start an offensive against Iraq by mid-February.

"I don't know, and would not tell, the exact date, but I am talking about the first half of February," the adviser, Admiral Jacques Lanxade, said on French television.

He said the allies planned for the war to be over before Ramadan, the Muslim holiday, begins on March 17.

"The air phase will last about three or four weeks," the admiral said.

GROUND: *Land Assault*

(Continued from page 1)

impassioned defense of his pilots.

"We are absolutely doing more than we ever have, and I think that any nation has in the history of warfare, to use our technology" to avoid civilian targets, he said.

U.S. officials released their latest estimate of the war's cost on Sunday. John H. Sununu, the White House chief of staff, said that in the current fiscal year, which began Oct. 1, total U.S. war costs would be about $50 billion. However, he said pledges by U.S. allies will bring the net cost to the U.S. treasury down to $15 billion.

Mr. Cheney told interviewers that the U.S. buildup was almost complete. He said that newly arrived units were moving up, deploying munitions and equipment, and would be ready before the end of February.

However, the defense secretary said that there was no "reason to rush into a ground conflict that would mean unnecessary American and allied casualties."

"We have to make absolutely certain we have gained everything we can from the air campaign," he said, indicating that the bombing would go on without pause until there was nothing of military value left for allied bombers and missiles to destroy.

Asked why the allied forces continued to concentrate on the mobile Scud launchers even though they were not considered much of a threat in the military sense, Mr. Cheney said that there was "a distinct possibility" that the Iraqis would mount chemical warheads on the missiles, making them a threat to allied forces as well as Saudi and Israeli cities.

■ Silkworm Site Destroyed

A Royal Air Force spokesman said that British warplanes destroyed an Iraqi Silkworm missile site, Agence France-Presse reported from Riyadh.

The missile site, destroyed late Saturday, could have been used to attack allied naval and merchant ships, said the spokesman, Group Captain Niall Irving.

Targets like the Chinese-made missiles have been moved up on the priority list now that the allies have scored some major successes and established air superiority, he said.

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الأصل

WAR IN THE GULF: The Middle East, at war and afterward, will also dominate Bush's State of the Union speech on Tuesday

Lou Dematteis/Reuters

American veterans opposed to the Gulf war marching in the San Francisco anti-war parade.

In U.S., War Protests Widen

Thousands March in Washington and San Francisco

By Peter Applebome
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Invoking a specter of rising human and environmental costs, tens of thousands of demonstrators here and on the West Coast engaged in the largest protests yet against the Gulf war.

The protest in Washington drew 75,000 people, the police said, but organizers claimed that estimate was too low by more than half. Thousands more marched in San Francisco.

As the protests proceeded Saturday, smaller demonstrations in support of President Bush's Gulf policy were held in dozens of cities and towns across the country.

Unlike last week's anti-war march in Washington, which was organized by leftist groups and drew about 25,000 people, the demonstration Saturday in the capital, conducted amid a blizzard of American flags, seemed intent on conveying a mainstream message that Americans can best support their troops by stopping a war that is not in the nation's interest.

Apparently uniting the demonstrators was a sense that this was a war that could have been avoided, a war that carried enormous risks but had no clear national purpose.

■ Seasoned Protesters

Richard Morin of The Washington Post reported:

More than half of those who marched Saturday against the war had taken part in at least one other organized protest against U.S. policies in the Gulf, according to a Washington Post survey.

Interviews with more than 600 randomly selected marchers also found that an even larger majority — more than 8 out of 10 — said they had attended a protest or demonstration for some political or social issue. One out of six protesters said they were veterans of anti-Vietnam War demonstrations during the 1960s and 1970s.

The statistical snapshot that emerged suggested that the typical demonstrator was a politically liberal, college-educated man or woman in his or her 20s or early 30s from the northeast.

Among the major reasons that marchers interviewed said they were protesting:

- One out of five said they were pacifists opposed to all wars.
- One out of six said the Gulf war is a senseless conflict with no clear objective.
- One out of seven said the U.S. and its allies should have continued to rely on sanctions and diplomacy to force Iraq out of Kuwait.
- One out of six said too many people will be killed.

Only one out of four said they have a friend or relative serving in the Gulf. Nationally, about half of Americans polled have a friend or relative in the Gulf.

N.Y. Mayor to Visit Israel

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Mayor David N. Dinkins, who has repeatedly criticized the U.S. effort in the Gulf, said he would begin a two-day trip to Israel on Saturday in a gesture of support for Israelis and U.S. troops.

Pan Am Won't Let Iraqis on Its Flights

By Robert Reinhold
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Pan American World Airways, which lost a jet with 270 aboard to a terrorist bomb two years ago, has refused to carry Iraqi passengers since the Gulf war broke out this month.

A Pan Am employee here said that a directive had been received from the airline's headquarters in New York ordering ground staffs to refuse all Iraqi nationals on all domestic and international flights.

"We will not carry anyone from Iraq," the employee said. "We help them get onto another airline if we can. They are told, 'We cannot accept you for transportation, however we can get you a reservation on XYZ airline.'"

The employee said that four or five people had been prevented from boarding in Los Angeles, where Pan Am has 15 departures a day.

The employee added that the airline's ban on boarding would apply not only to Iraqi visitors, but also to Iraqis who are legal resident aliens in the United States.

Emanuel Lichtinstein, a security guard screening passengers at Kennedy International Airport in New York, confirmed the orders.

Neither he nor the Pan Am employee in Los Angeles would discuss screening methods.

Asked about the policy, a spokeswoman at Pan Am headquarters in New York said, "We are not at liberty to discuss our screening measures, but we have taken additional security precautions, of course."

Pressed to comment on whether Iraqis who are legal U.S. residents were being barred from flights, she answered, "In general, U.S. residents will not be denied as long as they show proof of residency and proper documentation."

Probably no airline is more sensitive to potential threats than Pan Am, whose Flight 103 was destroyed by a bomb over Lockerbie, Scotland, on Dec. 21, 1988, with the loss of 270 lives.

Most other major airlines refused to comment on whether they were barring Iraqis or other nationalities. But a spokeswoman for United Air Lines in Chicago said that Iraqi nationality was "one of several" factors taken into consideration when accepting passengers, cargo and mail.

Bush to Give Congress Postwar Outline

By Ann Devroy
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President George Bush plans to sketch out his notion of the Middle East after the Gulf war when he delivers his second State of the Union address Tuesday.

Administration officials and GOP congressional leaders advising the White House on the address said the war will dominate the speech. Mr. Bush's comments on domestic policy will depend on events in the Gulf.

Drafts of the address include large sections dealing with domestic policy, but they contain few initiatives beyond changes in the banking system and some energy proposals that have been worked on for months.

Mr. Bush's advisers have deliberately written far more than the president can deliver in the speech, leaving to him the option to determine, at the last moment, the final shape of his address to a joint session of Congress.

A senior official described the address, in which presidents normally outline their legislative agenda for the year, as having a large chunk now devoted to "broad outlines" of how security arrangements in the Middle East might evolve when the war is over.

Senator Phil Gramm, Republican of Texas, who heads the Republican Senate Campaign Committee and has discussed the address with White House officials, said Mr. Bush "will seek to go beyond the simple recounting of how we got there and what we're doing."

"You'll see an outline of where we go from here" in Middle East policy, he said.

He also predicted a "strong statement on domestic policy," but some White House officials called that "wishful thinking."

The president is expected to resurrect the main element of his 1990 economic package — a reduction in capital gains taxes — as part of an anti-recession package.

But White House officials suggested that Mr. Bush would make the issue rhetorical rather than real in the face of strong opposition to the tax break by Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady and other key members in his administration. "Not many of us have the stomach for a fight over this," an official said.

Reflecting the administration's long-running debate over the "new paradigm" — a collection of ideas aimed at providing to the middle class and poor more economic power and direct access to government programs — Mr. Bush's address now is scheduled to support programs aimed at "increasing opportunity."

Among those are programs to provide parents with vouchers that would allow them to pay for education at schools of their choice, and to increase financing for housing programs that help tenants buy their apartments or homes.

Mr. Bush plans to press for his own version of civil rights legislation this year as well, and some officials said he planned to combine it with other elements in an omnibus package that includes educational and economic opportunities for the disadvantaged.

The point, one official said, is to tell the nation "that we have moved beyond the traditional civil rights concerns to a period where economic opportunity is the most viable route to equality." He will also discuss increased help for low-income women with infants and perhaps a $200 million program to reduce infant mortality.

A senior official said that much of the domestic content of the president's address amounts to "laying down some markers" that will lead to the direction the White House wants to go in areas such as crime, civil rights, education and economic growth when the war is over.

The official acknowledged that in the midst of war, "there's not that much passion" in the ideological debates that divided the administration only a few months ago.

Saudis Pledge $13.5 Billion More to Allied Effort

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Saudi Arabia has pledged $13.5 billion more to the campaign to force Iraq out of Kuwait, bringing total international support for the first three-month period of 1991 to $36 billion.

The Saudi contribution followed additional pledges of $13.5 billion by Kuwait, $9 billion by Japan and $1 billion by Germany. Germany had previously pledged $3.43 billion, Japan $4 billion and Kuwait $2.5 billion.

Saudi Arabia has been contributing $400 million to $500 million a month to cover the fuel, water, transportation and other costs incurred by U.S. troops.

In announcing the new Saudi contribution, Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d said more pledges were expected.

"I think this represents not only a generous contribution toward the objective of liberating Kuwait," Mr. Baker said Saturday, "but also I feel it underscores the strength and determination of the coalition partners to ensure that the United Nations Security Council resolutions are fully implemented."

He said the money would go to defray U.S. costs. He declined to say what the ultimate cost of the war might be.

In an effort to defuse a domestic dispute over Japan's donation, Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said Sunday that the $9 billion would go for nonmilitary purposes.

But opposition leaders attacked Mr. Kaifu as a U.S. puppet for acceding to a "demand" by Washington for the money.

Japan also has offered to send military aircraft to the Middle East and Self-Defense Force planes are for nonmilitary use," Mr. Kaifu said in a speech during an election tour in northern Japan.

"I assure you that the $9 billion

The new pledges from Germany, Japan and Kuwait appear to be aimed at assuaging concerns among the American public and members of Congress that the allies have not been shouldering their share of the military or financial responsibility for the war.

There have been suggestions recently that the Bush administration is using a formula to solicit funds from overseas. *(Reuters, WP)*

REACHING THE EUROPEAN LEADERSHIP

Eminent Europeans*

%

International Herald Tribune 33
Financial Times 21
Wall Street Journal Europe 10
USA Today 1
Time 29
The Economist 25
Newsweek 19
Business Week 8
Fortune 8
National Geographic 23
Scientific American 13
International Management 3

The IHT is read by more Continental Europeans listed in the international edition of Who's Who than any other international publication.

*Source: Who's Who in Europe Survey: 1990

International Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

CHECK THE IHT WEEKLY CLASSIFIED SECTIONS FOR ALL YOUR SERVICE NEEDS

Inside Pages
- Business Message Center, Commercial Real Estate, Dining Out, *Wednesdays;*
- International Recruitment, *Thursdays;*
- Real Estate Marketplace, *Fridays;*
- Arts & Antiques, Auction Sales, Education Directory, *Saturdays.*

Back Page
- Secretarial Positions, *Tuesdays;*
- Automobile Market, *Wednesdays;*
- Holidays and Travel, *Fridays;*
- Friendships, *Saturdays.*

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE IHT IS NOW AVAILABLE IN MANY U.S. CITIES ON DATE OF ISSUE

Now printed by satellite transmission in New York, the International Herald Tribune offers same-day home or office delivery in Manhattan, most areas of Boston, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Washington D.C.

Subscription copies are now flown directly to Atlanta, Chicago, Denver and Seattle for speedy mail delivery.

In the U.S.A., call TOLL FREE 1-800-882-2884

In New York, call (212) 752-3890

TECHNICAL WRITING CAREERS

FREE INFORMATION SESSIONS

This professional development program at the graduate level trains you to work as a technical writer (user manuals, marketing literature) in computer & high-technology companies. 8-month evening session in English, followed by internship and job placement assistance. Tel: (1) 47.20.44.99 to reserve a place at a free information session.

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS English speaking meetings daily. Tel: PARIS 46 34 59 65 or ROME 678 0520.

MOVING

1992 - NOW!

interdean
INTERNATIONAL MOVERS
FOR A FREE ESTIMATE CALL
PARIS (1) 39569000
NICE COTE D'AZUR 93742121

MARTINI TECHNOTRANS - NICE / CANNES. Tel. 93.39.43.44. Overseas Moving - Storage - Packing - Air/Sea Shipping, Car/Baggage, Clearance.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

INTERNATIONAL OFFSHORE COMPANY INCORPORATIONS FROM US$150

Comprehensive professional services include nominees, Representative offices, Powers of attorney, Telex, telephone Fax, mail forwarding worldwide
Island Resources
National House,
Sonton, Isle of Man.
Phone: (0624) 824555
Tlx 628352 Island G. Fax: (0624) 823949

MANUFACTURING for nationally established environmentally safe paint with breakthrough technology. $1.2M value/offer. (916) 265-3556 or Fax (916) 265-3652 USA.

OFFSHORE

Companies for all purposes including banking and insurance. We offer 30 years professional experience worldwide. Brochure on request.
ASTON CORPORATE MANAGEMENT
19, Peel Road, Douglas, Isle of Man.
Tel: 0624 626591 Fax: 0624 625126

IRISH NON-RESIDENT COMPANIES £195

Ideal tax-avoidance vehicles: low profile, tax free & European. Suitable for trading, consultancy and other activities. For immediate service contact, Erish Murphy, Sovereign Company Services, 3 Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin 2, Ireland Tel +353 1 618490 Fax 618493

JUST IN TIME (JIT) DELIVERY TO your clients in Asia? We are a specialist in distribution and freight forwarding in Singapore with modern warehouse facility, efficient distribution network and packaging service to bring your product to your clients within 24 hours. Call Freight Internationale - Singapore. Telex: IS 37605 SINFRT. Fax: 065-7440326.

OFFSHORE BANK FOR SALE
Tax haven country. Class A license. No taxes or liabilities. Bearer shares. No disclosure requirements. Immediate transfer, US $10,000.
Call (714)548-1856 Fax (714)723-0717

GIBRALTAR TRUST & COMPANIES. Full confidential and professional services. Goutsland Trust Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 629, Gibraltar. Tel: 350-79013. Fax 350-70101. Tlx 2110 G Trust GK.

BUSINESS SERVICES

THE GENEVA BUSINESS CENTER
- Luxurious offices and conference rooms
- Multilingual staff
- Domiciliation
- Legal address
- Promotion/advertising/printing

GENESIS SA
4 rue du Mont-Blanc
1201 GENEVA
Tel: 732 51 74 - Fax: 731 79 43

LONDON ADDRESS BOND STREET. Mail, Phone, Fax, Telex, Conference room. Call (71-499-9192. Tx 262690.

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS

ONTARIO-CANADA INVESTMENT. Up to 49% of shares in company to build and run all suite resort in tourist area just North of Toronto. Sopamar Development Fax (705) 687-7817.

INVESTORS - High yield real estate secured. Call Joe (408) 524-1218 USA. Sierra Mustang Financial Services.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

GREAT BRITAIN

KNIGHTSBRIDGE £49/night serviced luxury flats beside Harrods. From £26 in Kensington, Oxbridge Apartments Tel: 071 835-1611 Fax: 071 373-0036.

ADMINISTRATIVE / SECRETARIAL POSITIONS

Le PDG d'une jeune PME de 30 pers. en pleine expansion - 70 % à l'exportation - fabricant de matériel médical — cherche :

son ASSISTANTE DE DIRECTION TRILINGUE

(français - anglais - allemand)

Agée de 30/35 ans - formation secrétariat de direction - esprit d'initiative, dynamique, disponible. Profil du poste : assurer secrétariat classique du PDG, suivi des relations niveau international, relations avec Administrations et Cabinet Expertise Comptable.

Envoyer CV détaillé + photo + prétentions à :
Mr. PLOWIECKI - BALT S.A.
10, rue Croix-Vigneron, 95160 MONTMORENCY

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

MONACO

PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO
BEAUTIFUL 3/4 ROOM APARTMENT
for rent, composed of double living room, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, fully equipped kitchen, with terrace, cellar and parking space.
For further details please contact:
AGEDI
E.P.I. Residential
7 and 9, Bd des Moulins
MC 98000 MONACO
Tel: (33) 93.50.66.00. Telex: 479417 MC
Fax (33) 93.50.19.42.

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

For a day, a week or more
Rent a fully furnished and equipped flat with all traditional hotel services
Rent at the best town locations.
Paris, New York, Brussels, French Riviera. For one, two or five room flat.
Any further information:
FLATOTEL CONSON
14 rue du Theatre
75015 Paris
Tel: (1) 45 75 62 20

74 CHAMPS ELYSEES
LE CLARIDGE
FOR 1 WEEK OR MORE
high class studio, 2 or 3-room apartments. FULLY EQUIPPED
IMMEDIATE RESERVATIONS
Tel: (1) 43 59 67 97

RESIDENCE CITY
Are offering to you many furnished and high class apartments in Paris:
- Muette, Large 4 rooms: F14,000
- Pl. Vosges, Large 5 rooms: F18,900
- St. Germain, Exceptional 7 rooms
- Montmartre, Original 3 rooms: F14,500
TEL: (1) 45.27.12.19

FOR LONG OR SHORT STAY IN PARIS
Fully equipped apartments or bedrooms from F1000, with private parking, security, health club and complete hotel services if required: restaurant, bar, room service, etc.
For more information 1-45 53 96 31.

AT HOME IN PARIS
3 MONTHS TO 3 YEARS
apartments for rent furnished or not
PARIS PROMO
Real Estate Agent - Property Manager
25 Ave Hoche, 75008 Paris. (1) 45632560

AGENCE CHAMPS ELYSEES
Offers apartments in residential areas from 3 months or years.
Tel: (1) 42 25 32 25
Fax: (1) 45.63.37.09

INTER URBIS
UNFURNISHED/FURNISHED RENTALS
FLATS & HOUSES FOR SALE
31 rue de Monceau, Paris 8th.
Tel: (1) 45 63 17 77

RESIDENCE CITY
THE VERY BEST RENTALS
Phone Paris (1) 45 27 12 19

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

EXCLUSIVE FURNISHED RENTALS
First in quality and service
Tel: 1-47 53 86 38. Fax: 1-45 51 75 77.

LAMY (1) 47 23 53 14
Apartments for rent. Short or long term.

PARIS BIENVENUE. Furnished studios & apartments in central Paris, nightly, weekly, monthly. Chauffeur available to & from airport. (1) 47 53 80 81.

5th LUXEMBOURG 90 sq. m., double living, 2 bedrooms, renovated, marble bath, American kitchen. F15,000/month. P.A.T. Services (1) 42.47.11.13.

7th, QUAI D'ORSAY (near) 140 sq.m., elegant, 2 beds, 2 baths, double living-dining, large kitchen. From Feb. 1st for 1-4 months. High price. 1-45 31 08 09.

NEAR PORTE MAILLOT METRO apartment 80 sqm., 1 big bedroom, double living, kitchen, bathroom. Nice & bright. Tel 1-47.22.68.12. From 1/3.

6th RUE DE SEINE/Beaux Arts. Lovely bright studio, newly redone, equipped kitchen, very calm. Owner: 1-47.61.93.36.

7th, ORSAY MUSEUM, charming, fireplace, 50 sq.m., 2 rooms, sunny, very quiet. F6800. Tel: 1-42.61.08.87.

5th, LUXEMBOURG, class, impeccable, 3-4 rooms, 90 sq.m., kitchen machines, bath, F14,000 net. Tel: (1) 47.27.61.20.

15th, CLASS, impeccable, living + 2 bedrooms, kitchen, machines, bath, F9,500 net. Tel: (1) 47.27.61.20.

MARAIS. Gorgeous duplex, 1 or 2 bedrooms, superb view, full sun, 6th floor, elevator. F14,500. 1-47 23 04 84.

7th INVALIDES. Nice little studio, quiet, bright, TV. F3,500 per month. Tel: (1) 40 61 00 05 ask for Christian.

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

Embassy Service
8 Ave. de Messine
75008 Paris
YOUR REAL ESTATE AGENT IN PARIS
(1)-45 62 30 00
FAX (1)-42.89.21.54

7th, DUROC. Lovely living + 2 bedrooms, 70 sqm., 4th floor, fully equipped, kitchen. Just repainted. F7,500. Tel: (1) 47 23 04 84.

EMPLOYMENT

GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED

FRENCH LADY SEEKS POSITION as a Personal Assistant. Free to travel. Tel: Paris (1) 45.67.56.02.

SECRETARIES AVAILABLE

FRENCH LADY, international background, perfectly fluent in English and Spanish, seeks a challenging position. Phone Paris (1) 42.64.31.58.

EDUCATIONAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

TEACHERS, AMERICAN OR ENGLISH, bilingual, experienced, full time. Valid working papers. Tel: Cybèle Langue at Paris (1) 42.89.18.26.(1 - 6pm).

NEED HIGHLY QUALIFIED EFL mother tongue teachers, French working papers a necessity, for training institute in Paris. Please call (1) 45 75 19 62.

AUTO SHIPPING

TRANSCAR 17 av de Friedland, 75008 Paris. (1) 4225 6444. Nice 9321 2550. Antwerp 233 9985. Cannes 9339 4344.

AUTOS TAX FREE

TRANSCO S.A. In our 18,000 sq.m. premises, we keep a stock of more than 200 brand new cars of most makes and models, competitively priced. We provide: sales - insurances - registration - shipping. Ask for our free colour catalogue. TRANSCO S.A. - 95, Noordlaan - 2030 Antwerp - Belgium. Tel: 03/542.62.40. Tlx: 35207 TRANSB - Fax: 03/542.58.97.

TRASCO BREMEN. Tax free new and used Audi, BMW, Mercedes, Porsche, Volkswagen, Volvo. Steindamm 38, 2820 Bremen 77 Germany. Tlx: 246624. Fax: (0)421/630205. Tel: (0)421/633044.

TRASCO BREMEN Mercedes + Audi Armored cars & stretched limousines from stock. Steindamm 38, D-2820 Bremen 77 Germany. Tlx: 246624. Fax: (0)421/630205. Tel: (0)421/633044.

LEGAL SERVICES

DIVORCE BY MAIL - no travel, very quick. Legal Referral Service, Karlrobertstrasse 120, 6900 Heidelberg, Germany. Tel: 49 211 714950

LOW COST FLIGHTS

ACCESS VOYAGES

	One Way	Round Trip
New York	F1255	F2510
Los Angeles	F1970	F3935
Miami	F1695	F3300
Montreal	F1140	F1980
Vancouver	F2280	F4550*
Rio de Janeiro	F3110	F5775
Australia	F4950	F8555
Japan	F4240	F8325
London	F495	F610

and more destinations ...
Discount on 1st & business class
Rates subject to modifications
Restrictions may apply
Tel: (1) 40.13.02.02 & 42.21.46.94
Fax 45 08 83 35
6 rue Pierre Lescot, 75001 Paris
Metro - RER Chatelet Les Halles
(ex. 175.111)...and also
ACCESS IN LYONS
Tour Credit Lyonnais, 129 rue Servient
69003 Lyon. Tel: (16) 78 63 67 77
Book now by phone with credit card

WORLDWIDE scheduled departure at the lowest ever discount economy airfare. Credit cards possible. Tel: Paris (1) 42 89 10 81 Fax 42 56 25 82

DAILY FLIGHTS AT LOWEST FARES to any major north American int'l airport, Tel: Paris (33-1) 47 04 67 51.

FOR SALE & WANTED

IMMEDIATE CASH PAYMENT for important autographs of American Presidents, Churchill, Einstein, Freud, Beethoven plus 100's of others. Major collections sought. Bruce Gemelson, 305 E. 24th St., NY, NY 10010. (212) 889-4273; Fax: (212) 683-8305.

page 13 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

ADMINISTRATIVE/SECRETARIAL POSITIONS

Bi-lingual Secretary
(ENGLISH / RUSSIAN)

The European Headquarters of our American Multinational Group based at La Défense is recruiting a bi-lingual Secretary (English/Russian). for their USSR Area Department. If you are totally bi-lingual - English/Russian (French would be a plus) - used to translation work, (English/Russian/English) and skilled in secretarial duties, then we can offer you the possibility to work and develop in a new and interesting position. Please call Philippe Le Comte on 47.76.65.29.

MEDIA-SYSTEM

ACROSS

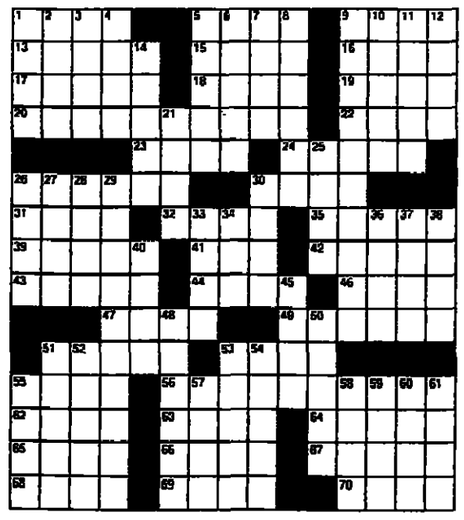
1 As well
5 Crowd together
9 Attire
13 Abate
15 —— -et-Vilaine, French department
16 Munich's river
17 TV studio sign
18 Project
19 Periwinkle, e.g.
20 Longfellow's "Tales of a ——"
22 Blue-pencil
23 Patch
24 Krupp works site
26 Divining rod
30 Cuff
31 Lotion ingredient
32 Mexican dish
35 Unkempt
39 Begot
41 Colt or Magnum
42 Lofty, snug retreat
43 Bridge card
44 Coral ridge
46 Fictional home in Dixie
47 Soft leather for gloves
49 Transient of a sort
51 Subject
53 Decree
55 Onetime Turkish governors
56 What those in the van do
62 Over again
63 Swiss patriot
64 Portuguese city
65 Hollywood's Barrett
66 ". . . or —— swoon to death": Keats
67 "Cry Me a ——"
68 Cart
69 Colorer
70 Sprat's diet

DOWN

1 Down, to a salt
2 Singer Horne
3 Abide
4 French assents
5 Thieving Tom's father
6 Weary
7 Family
8 Animal shelter
9 Yields
10 Digression
11 Arrested
12 Writer Harte
14 Group of lions
21 Bolt
25 Tender
26 Soupçon
27 Ragout, for one
28 Exhausted
29 Consider seriously
30 Femur or fibula
33 Taj Mahal site
34 Hint
36 Mine vehicle
37 Radial
38 Leap or lunar follower
40 Perfumery weight
45 Coll. rushers
48 Assailed with repeated blows
50 Different in nature
51 Drift
52 Nocturnal carnivore
53 Deceptive
54 Fainéant
55 Rhymer
57 Hard to hold
58 Base
59 Emulated Penelope
60 Locale
61 Windy narrative

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

L	O	G	A	N		S	A	S	H		V	A	S	T
B	R	O	M	O		O	R	L	E		I	N	T	O
S	A	B	O	T		P	L	A	N		C	O	E	D
	L	I	K	E	A	H	O	T	P	O	T	A	T	O
			P	S	I			E	P	I				
C	O	O	L	A	S	A	C	U	C	U	M	B	E	R
I	R	K	E	D			A	R	K	S		U	S	E
S	L	A	G		T	A	R	N	S		E	R	S	E
T	O	P		A	R	I	A			A	R	M	E	D
S	P	I	L	L	E	D	T	H	E	B	E	A	N	S
		O	L	E			O	T	O					
C	A	U	L	I	F	L	O	W	E	R	E	A	R	
A	S	T	I		R	O	L	L		T	I	G	E	R
S	E	A	T		O	G	E	E		E	R	O	S	E
H	A	H	A		G	O	O	D		D	E	N	T	S



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

Soviet Technicians Pulling Out of Cuba As Subsidies Drop

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

HAVANA — The Soviet Union, while continuing to supply Cuba with oil, has sharply reduced its overall trade subsidy and is withdrawing up to 2,000 technicians, or two-thirds of the total stationed in the country a year ago, according to Soviet and Western diplomats.

The Soviet ambassador, Yuri V. Petrov, said that 1,000 Soviet technicians had left Cuba in the last year and that nearly as many may depart in the near future.

The drawdown, set in motion shortly after President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's visit to Cuba two years ago, would leave about 1,000 Soviet technicians in Cuba, the lowest number in years.

"We don't see any tragedy in this," Mr. Petrov said at a press conference. "We think it's the right policy that we've maintained now into its third straight year."

Mr. Petrov sought to play down the reduced assistance, saying that the technicians were leaving as projects were completed, and that Cuban technicians were capable of taking their places. He said that the remaining technicians would be assigned to strategic projects, like the construction of a nuclear power plant scheduled to be completed by 1993 at Cienfuegos, southeast of Havana.

But other diplomats in Havana said the Soviet withdrawal appeared to have accelerated at a time when Cuba is facing one of its most difficult economic situations in the 32 years of rule by President Fidel Castro. And, they said, the Soviets have begun to demand that the remaining specialists be paid in dollars, which are in critically short supply in Cuba.

Moscow's shifting stance, which has already forced the Castro government to take austerity measures, is due less to Soviet disenchantment with its longtime Communist ally than to severe Soviet economic problems, diplomats said.

W. Raymond Duncan, a former CIA analyst who has written about Soviet-Cuban relations and who recently visited Moscow, said: "They don't want to abandon an old ally, but they are definitely trying to ease off of that tight relationship. The basic relationship is going through a fundamental change."

Nonetheless, there is a sense in Havana that Cuban officials are hoping for a return to authoritarianism in the Soviet Union, a development that presumably would mean a resurgence of hard-liners in Moscow more sympathetic to Mr. Castro and more likely to shore up dwindling Soviet aid to Havana.

When the former Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, gave his resignation speech warning about a dictatorship, an envoy said, "you could practically hear the hoorays around here."

The Soviets have reduced their presence in Cuba substantially in the Gorbachev era. Mr. Duncan said that the Soviets had about 7,000 civilian technicians in Cuba in 1985.

He said that in 1985 the Soviets also had a 2,800-man combat brigade and another 2,800 military advisers stationed on the island. In addition, he said, about 2,100 Soviet technicians were stationed at the Lourdes electronic intelligence facility outside Havana, one of the main Soviet listening posts abroad.

U.S. and European analysts have estimated that more than 2,000 Soviet military advisers are in Cuba now, a figure that Mr. Petrov declined to discuss.

He said as many would remain as necessary "for a normal life," repeating the Soviet position that U.S. hostility toward Cuba prevents a complete withdrawal of the Soviet military presence.

Trade with the Soviet Union, which accounts for about 70 percent of Cuba's international commerce, also is shifting significantly. Soviet and Cuban officials signed an accord in Moscow on Dec. 29 setting general levels of trade for 1991 but leaving to negotiators the sticky task of determining important details, including some prices.

While previous trade pacts have covered five-year periods, the latest accord extends only to the end of this year — a reflection, diplomats say, of the economic uncertainty in the Soviet Union.

The pact assures Cuba of receiving 70 million barrels of petroleum this year, the same amount it received last year and the level that most analysts consider necessary to avoid economic disaster.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Mirrors of Economy: Dishes Come, and Go

Restaurant menus get plainer or fancier depending on economic conditions, reports Molly O'Neill in The New York Times after a survey of the 25,000 menus at the New York Public Library and the 15,000 at the New York Historical Society, many dating from colonial days.

"The shift," she writes, "is as rhythmic as the tide. When there is peace and public confidence and money rushes in, it usually carries a gilded age of cuisine. When prosperity ebbs, it leaves a hankering for the simple good old days."

Early menus listed roast canvasback duck, "a no-nonsense preparation that endured from colonial times until the robber barons invaded the city and *'aiguillette de canards,'* sculpted slivers of sautéed duck, reigned." Then came Long Island duckling, often with orange, and breasts of duck. But in the current uneasy times, roast duck is on the menu at the Four Seasons, and Le Cirque is serving stewed duck.

"When people are comfortable, they experiment and indulge," says Sirio Maccioni, owner of Le Cirque. "When they have something on their minds, like now, they order more conservatively."

In counterpoint to the ebb and flow of simple and sophisticated dishes, ethnic food — French, German, Italian, Cantonese, and dozens more — has made its mark on menus. "In less prosperous times, said Jean Ashton of the New York Historical Society, "immigrant populations remain in enclaves. During the show-off years, we see ethnic dishes being assimilated on mainstream menus."

Notes About People

Alexander C. Sanger, grandson of the birth-control pioneer Margaret Sanger, has been elected president and chief executive of Planned Parenthood of New York by unanimous vote of the board of trustees. Mr. Sanger, 43, a former Wall Street lawyer and plastics executive, said, "Like it or not, my last name is invaluable and recognizable and important to many people. But I intend to be out on the front lines of our issues. That is why I'm here, why I want to do this job."

Short Takes

ABC Television, in its children's programming schedule, inserted three and a half minutes of news about the Gulf war in language aimed at its young viewers. It said the conflict began "after the country of Iraq invaded its tiny neighbor, the country of Kuwait. For years, those two tiny nations have argued over who owned a piece of land that contained oil worth a huge amount of money."

Doctors, alarmed by an article in the Journal of the American Medical Association on disasters resulting from bad handwriting on prescriptions, are sending in for corrective-longhand courses. The article reported chilling stories of delays in treatment, incorrect dosages and even fatalities caused by physicians' illegible chicken tracks. Portland State University's Continuing Education Press says 1,200 doctors have written in for its self-study program in penmanship, "Write Now."

Arthur Higbee

Mexico Lets Drug Detection Flights By U.S. Resume Over Its Territory

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — In what U.S. officials hailed as a significant breakthrough, Mexico has agreed to allow the U.S. Customs Service to resume surveillance flights over its territory aimed at detecting planes smuggling cocaine from Colombia to the United States.

Under the arrangement, which was disclosed by Jorge Carrillo Olea, Mexico's new top drug official, as he was completing a week of meetings here, a Mexican pilot will be aboard all flights by the P-3 surveillance aircraft to assure that the planes' radar is turned on only over international waters.

The flight paths were changed last summer, reportedly because Mexico saw use of U.S. radar over its territory as an infringement of its sovereignty.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

INTERNATIONAL ESCORT SERVICE
Head office in New York
1841 Broadway, Ste. 1000, NYC 10023
212-765-7896
MAJOR CREDIT CARDS AND CHECKS ACCEPTED

AT YOUR SERVICE
VIP ESCORT AGENCY LONDON
All Credit Cards Welcome
584 7008, 9AM-MIDNIGHT

MERCEDES
V.I.P ESCORT AGENCY
9 AM TIL MIDNIGHT - 7 DAYS
MAJOR CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED
TEL: LONDON (071) 351 6666

*** EXCEL INTERNATIONAL ***
Quality Escort & Dinner Dating Service for Quality People. NL: 31 76 712883

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
(Continued From Page 4)

ESCORTS & GUIDES

THE ZOE PARTNERSHIP
presents * ELEGANCE *
Europe's most sophisticated Escort Agency
LONDON 071 221 8453
Credit Cards Welcome

MADRID SHADOWS
Escort Service
Telephone: 341-262.99.93

CROWN CLUB LTD
NEW YORK ESCORT SERVICE
(212) 688-2271

LONDON BRAZILIAN Escorts
Tel: 071 724 5597/91. Open 7 days.

GENEVA * MELODIE
ESCORT SERVICE. Tel 022/ 46 11 58

ESCORTS & GUIDES

CHELSEA ESCORT SERVICE.
51 Beauchamp Place, London SW3.
Tel: 071-584 6513 Established 18 years.

ZURICH SUSAN
ESCORT SERVICE. Tel: 01/382 05 80

****ZURICH****
Caroline Escort Service 01/252 6174

****ZURICH****
Top Escort Service. Tel: 01/3227609

TOKYO***FIRST CLASS***ESCORT
*** MEMBERSHIP ***
*** SERVICE ***
*** TEL:3351-2278 ***

- LONDON TOP LUXURY ESCORT -
VIP's. UPPER CLASS MODEL SERVICE.
FRENCH, ITALIAN, SWEDISH c/cards
24 hrs 7 days (travels) 071 581 2069

TOKYO *** TOP ESCORT SERVICE
Major credit cards accepted. Tel: (03) 3436-4598.

GENEVA-ROYAL-GENEVA
** VIP-ESCORT-SERVICE **
OPEN 7 DAYS. Tel: 022/781.27.72.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

- ZURICH - DOMINA LADY JANE
Escort Service *** Credit cards.
Tel: 01 / 252 73 59.

DOMINA OF NEW YORK
Escort Service
Tel: 212-779-4306 USA.

CARIBBEAN
London Exclusive Escort Service
071 372 2764 or 0831 327755.

MILAN & LUGANO EXCLUSIVE ****
Multilingual Escort Service. Tel: (39-2) 790768.

LILI-ANN
Private & Discreet Escort Service.
London 071 224 8078.

ACE ESCORTS AGENCY Ring London
081 299 4444 or 0895 74586 Credit cards Welcome.

FANTASY ESCORT SERVICE
Private service - London and suburbs
24 hours 071 401 3501/0831 209787

ISLA LONDON SCANDINAVIAN
Private & Select Escort Service.
071 266 0026/0836 295359

* LONDON & PARIS LINK *****
First class ladies exclusive VIP French Escort Service London: (071) 351-1152

ZURICH NEW
High class Escort Service.
Tel: 077 / 63 83 32.

FRANKFURT - WIESBADEN
New "Test the Best" Escort Service.
Tel: 069 - 597 66 66.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

GENEVA FIRST CLASS
Escort Service.
Tel: 022 / 735 12 67

LONDON ELITE ESCORT SERVICE
Heathrow, Gatwick and London. 24 hrs. Tel: 081 692 4171.

LONDON - PRIVATE
NEW EXECUTIVE ESCORT SERVICE
071 581 0199.

AMSTERDAM LIBERTY ESCORT Service. Top Class Ladies. Tel: 020-180604. Credit cards accepted.

ORIENT JAPANESE CHINESE THAI
Escort Service. Days and evenings. Please phone 071 225 3314 London.

SIMPLY THE BEST IN BERLIN
*** First Class Escort Service ***
Tel: 030 - 323 14 14.

*** MUNICH *** 91 23 14
ESCORT & GUIDE AGENCY.
THE FRIENDLY SERVICE.

LONDON GEISHA ESCORT SERVICE
For Oriental, Chinese, Japanese + Eurasians. Credit cards. 071 370 5957

GENEVA "LOVE"
Escort Service.
022 / 21 99 61

MADRID IMPACT ESCORT and Guide Service. Multilingual. Visa. Open 11am - midnight. Tel: 261 4142

TARA HIGH CLASS ESCORT SERVICE.
Tel: Brussels 02/538.63.21. Credit cards accepted.

BRUSSELS, CHRISTINA Escort and Travel Service. Tel: 02-511-2272 Credit Cards accepted

For investment information
read THE MONEY REPORT
every Saturday in the IHT

INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT

Technicians/Engineers

GE Government Services is anticipating expansion of our Communications-Electronics business in Europe and needs people with Analog, RF, and Digital experience to support Operation, Maintenance, and Engineering of the following types of equipment:

- UHF/VHF Receivers
- Digital Systems (incl Data Link)
- Real Time Remote Systems
- Earth Stations
- Antennas
- Also Logistics, CM, Software, Facilities, and Computer Operations

As a leader in the Government services business, we offer stability, professional growth, and opportunities for transfer throughout the U.S. and Europe. Prospective candidates can expect to undergo a rigorous background investigation. Experience in a sensitive classified environment is preferred.

GE Government Services offers a competitive salary and an outstanding benefits program. Interested, qualified candidates should forward their resumes to:

GE Government Services
Route 38, Bldg. 202-1
Cherry Hill, NJ 08358 USA
Attn: AWJ

Equal Opportunity Employer, M/F/H/V.
U.S. Citizenship Required.

GE Government Services

INSTITUT FRANÇAIS DU PÉTROLE

INGÉNIEUR DE RECHERCHE
GÉOLOGUE

L'IFP, Centre de Recherche - Développement industriel - 1,5 milliard de francs de budget annuel - 1850 collaborateurs - vous permettra d'évoluer dans un univers scientifique et technologique de pointe avec les moyens informatiques les plus performants (CRAY - CONNEXION MACHINE - CONVEX - VAX ...).

Vous possédez de bonnes connaissances en sismique industrielle et si possible une spécialisation ENSPM. Vous avez de réelles qualités d'innovation et le sens du travail en équipe.

Vous serez chargé d'assurer la synergie entre les équipes de recherche de "géologie" et de "traitement géophysique".

Ce poste basé à Rueil Malmaison (92) implique de courts déplacements en France et à l'étranger.

Afin d'examiner votre candidature, et les perspectives de carrière envisageables, adressez-nous CV et photo sous référence LET-RB à : **IFP**, Daniel Lacabane - Service Recrutement - BP 311 - 92506 Rueil-Malmaison Cédex.

LA RECHERCHE-DEVELOPPEMENT INDUSTRIELLE

PUBLIPAP-IEL

AFP-EXTEL News ltd.
International News Agency based in London

- Experienced economic and financial journalists with wire service skills needed for European financial news service.
- Opening for staff correspondent in Bonn. Openings for stringers in Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam, Zurich, Milan/Rome, Madrid/Barcelona and Scandinavian capitals.
- Working language is English. Knowledge of other languages, especially German and French, will be appreciated.
- Salaries and retainers will take into account background and experience.

Please send detailed applications to:
Managing Editor
AFP-EXTEL News ltd, 13-17 Epworth Street, London EC2A 4DL or Fax: 71 253 4323

REGIONAL SALES MANAGER
Netherlands Based
Local Interviews Week of Feb. 4th

IN FOCUS SYSTEMS, a publicly held company, is at the forefront of new generation visual display systems designed to substantially enhance the presentation marketplace. We are actively seeking an experienced professional who will staff/manage our Netherlands office and spearhead the sales development activities via authorized distributors.

Reporting to our International Sales and Marketing Manager, you will analyze sales regions for existing and potential business, as well as develop and implement commercial, technical and customer service support plans. Includes proactively implementing sales development plans with distributors, recruiting new resellers, and providing support to OEM activities. Requires at least 5 years of relevant sales experience in electronic equipment, and 2 years of management experience including budgeting responsibilities. A college degree and knowledge of the minicomputer/PC industry or audio/visual industry necessary. Candidates must be fluent in Dutch/Flemish and English. German and/or French desirable.

We offer a bright future for talented professionals who join us now. Promptly FAX your resume, salary requirements and how you can be contacted to set up an interview.
Human Resources Dept. #ME, 7770 SW Mohawk, Tualatin, OR 97062, U.S.A. FAX: (503)/692-4476

IN FOCUS SYSTEMS®, INC.

MARKETING REPRESENTATIVE

Handy & Harman, a leader in the precious metals industry, seeks an experienced Marketing Professional to assist in the development of our European business.

The selected candidate must be multilingual. Previous experience in Sales / Marketing for a precious metals products manufacturer is preferred. The ability to gather and analyze market survey information is extremely important. The chosen individual will work out of one of the following countries: Germany, France or the U.K. We offer a competitive compensation and benefit package which includes base salary plus commission and an allowance for transportation costs.

Interested candidates should forward CV, with salary history and requirements to: **David C. Tomanio, Manager, Human Resources, Handy & Harman, 231 Ferris Avenue, East Providence, RI 02916, U.S.A.** Only those candidates submitting salary history and requirements will be considered. An Equal Opportunity Employer.

Handy & Harman

IIMI INTERNATIONAL IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE
HEAD OF INFORMATION

The International Irrigation Management Institute (IIMI), one of the 15 international agricultural research centres supported by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), is engaged in research, training and information exchange on irrigation management in developing countries.

IIMI needs a dynamic, creative, senior manager to lead IIMI's Information Program from our headquarters in Sri Lanka. You would be responsible for: development and implementation of IIMI's communication strategy, supervising the Institute's publishing and editorial functions; planning, implementing and administering IIMI's information program, maintaining and developing a small specialized library; and taking principal responsibility for development of public goodwill on behalf of the Institute and its collaborators.

Your qualifications should be: a strong educational background and professional experience in communications, information, and public relations; extensive experience in planning and directing the production and dissemination of publications, including managing a staff with those responsibilities; a knowledge of advanced documentation and information technology; working experience in a developing country. To have worked in a senior information position at other international agricultural research centres and to have desk-top publishing experience is highly desirable, as is a background in irrigation, agriculture, or resource management.

Salary and Benefits - highly competitive with those of similar international institutions and other member centres of the CGIAR system. Benefits include subsidized housing and education, annual home leave, a personal car and an excellent retirement and health package.

To apply - please send your resume and the names and addresses of three referees to the International Recruitment Consultant, (4021HT) IIMI, P.O. Box 2075, Colombo, Sri Lanka. Applications will be accepted until March 15, 1991 or until the positions are filled.

IIMI is an affirmative action employer and does not discriminate according to nationality, ethnicity, sex or religion.

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

CHIEF EXECUTIVE / SALES DIRECTOR
Currently employed with large multinational group of companies as chief executive. (Currently U.K. based)
Highly skilled in all aspects of direct retail and home improvement market place. Setting up new ventures a speciality. Solid experience in recruitment sales and product training, promotions, motivation, credit sales and enquiry gathering. Many contacts with staff to progress these vital functions.
I am agressive and highly motivated and will make it work for your company in the U.K. or elsewhere. Any location.
Ring (office): 0788 537568 -(Anytime) 0860 628077
or reply to: Box No 356, I.H.T., 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH

I COULD BE THAT SPECIAL PERSON YOU HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR

[redacted]

THE PERSON TO HELP YOU REALISE YOUR OBJECTIVE IN EUROPE

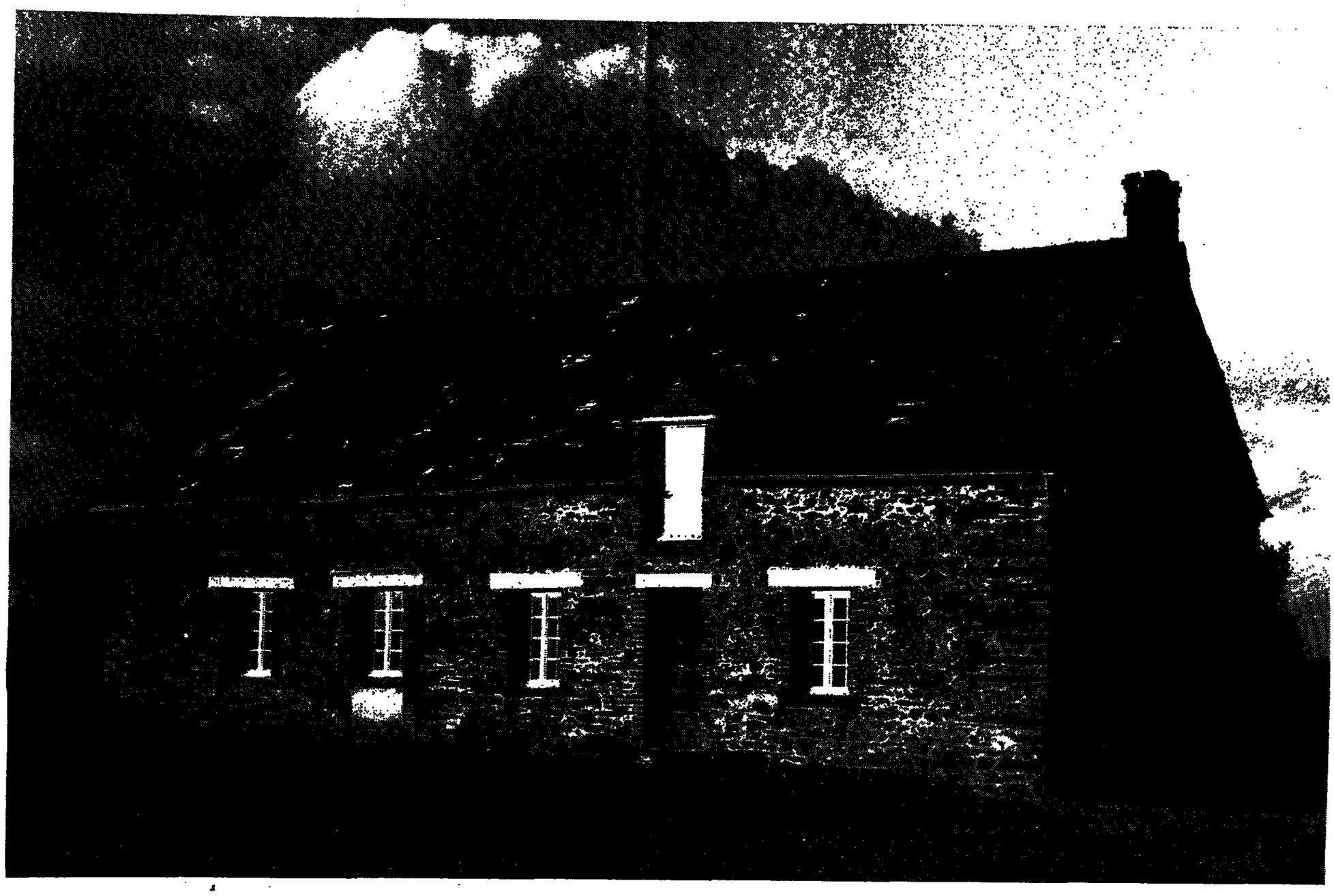
Englishman, 39 years, speaking French and some German.
Lived in UK, USA, France, Germany and Belgium.
Self-motivated, conscientious, imaginative.
Extensive US computer manufacture experience in technical and sales roles.
Experienced in negotiation and people management.
Good understanding of Arabic and African culture.
Willing to relocate.
Do YOU have a challenge? Contact ME in Brussels
Tel.: (32-2) 7679860
Fax: (32-2) 7630356

YOU SAW THIS AD.
So did nearly half a million well-educated, influential and successful readers.
Shouldn't you too place your recruitment ads in the
INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE?

هكذا من الاصل

مكنا من الاصل

Networked, integrated, staffed and working, with new slates and guttering already on the way.



Mitsubishi Telecommunications Production Facility Opens in Brittany.

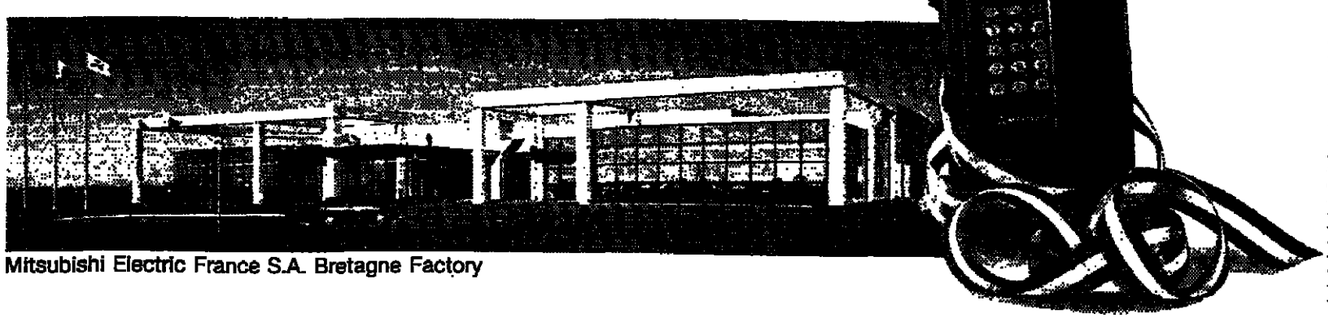
In more than this building, of course, although it is a small part of our new facility. One we've decided to restore, because it's so much a part of the local character.

The remaining buildings are more conventionally high-tech, and already producing some of the world's most advanced mobile phones for the domestic markets of Europe.

Markets we know well by now, since one of the world's first commercial mobile phone systems resulted from the collaboration of Mitsubishi Electric and Scandinavian associates.

And as a leading producer of both mobile phones and the base stations that keep them connected, we're at work right now creating future technologies with a variety of partners throughout Europe, and indeed the world.

Which doesn't mean we've no time for the past. In fact, we'll get to that as soon as the new slates and guttering arrive.



Mitsubishi Electric France S.A. Bretagne Factory

MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Longer, Harder, Costlier

Inflation has set in with a vengeance in respect to the war with Iraq. It is reportedly going to take more time, more military manpower and more money to accomplish the mission than any official was saying until a few days ago, and whether all anticipated contingencies are yet being fully described is uncertain. The mission itself is expanding or, at the least, its larger aspects are moving from the implicit to the explicit. From winning back Kuwait, war aims are growing to include smashing Saddam Hussein's war machine as well as his rule, although there is so far little official explanation or public inquiry into what further effort it may take to achieve the more ambitious goals.

In other circumstances, developments like these might already have begun creating a certain crisis of confidence or credibility in the American government. Interestingly, there are only modest signs of that at the moment. The news that the Pentagon has presented to the public or permitted it to receive from journalists is restricted, but a certain forbearing has been granted on account of its still being early in the war. Selective briefings and careless listening stirred hopes of a quick, bloodless high-tech air victory in the first day or so, but it seems that an adjustment is now being made to the realities of a longer, tougher and more costly conflict. Saddam Hussein's undisputed misdeeds — the invasion and atrocities in Kuwait, the accumulation of terror weapons, the missile attacks on civilians in noncombatant Israel, the exploitation of prisoners of war and now the flooding of oil into the Gulf — have given Washington the political space in which to advance its own policy. It helps immensely that President George Bush is proceeding with the well-debated approval of Congress and the United Nations as well.

Still, it would be a great error for the government to take its public support for granted. You will not be surprised to be told that The Washington Post regards full candor about ends and as much candor as possible about means as being essential. A president who does not again and again explain his purposes and who does not allow the public to check the official version of war against the independent version supplied by the press asks for trouble. That this war is considered just even by many of those who do not think it is wise should embolden the president to do his duty on this score.

Something else looms up as no less important for the president as he prosecutes this war: casualties, especially — there is no getting around it — American casualties. Between the lines of the more recent and more sober forecasts by the president and his top aides is a hint that the fighting may get a lot bloodier. This is the core issue embedded in the otherwise technical discussion of whether and in what conditions air war should yield to ground war. High casualties could come in two situations of ground combat: if air preparations were incomplete or if troops were engaged well beyond the borders of Kuwait — and perhaps also beyond the political reach of many allies. The license that Mr. Bush has been granted to restore Kuwait and contain Iraq limits the risks to which he can expose U.S. fighting men.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Germans Can Do More

The new world order begins with a huge hole in the center of Europe. Germany, now Europe's most important state, is trying to minimize its involvement in the Gulf war, citing the country's militarist legacy. It would be more constructive to redeem past errors by making collective security more truly collective, providing a real alternative to superpower policing of global crises.

Germany has not stayed entirely aloof from the conflict. It joined the diplomatic coalition condemning Iraq's aggression. It pledged $2.2 billion to support allied efforts last fall, and now, under pressure, weighs a substantial increase. It offered Israel Patriot missiles and $165 million in emergency aid. But all this falls short of what might be expected from Europe's richest economy.

Germany's postwar constitution prohibits offensive use of the country's military forces, but also provides for participation in "a system of mutual collective security." That includes NATO and, arguably, the UN-sponsored action in the Gulf. Yet Chancellor Helmut Kohl has refused to acknowledge Germany's obligation, under Article 5 of the NATO treaty, to treat any attack on Turkey as an attack on NATO as a whole. And his government interprets the constitution as barring any direct military role in the Gulf.

Mr. Kohl's reticence is easy to understand. Polls show 75 percent of Germans opposed to military participation in the war. Peace demonstrations have drawn wide support. The peace issue helped left-wing parties win a key state election last week.

Many demonstrators act as if allied military action against Iraq were a replay of the Vietnam War. It is not. For one thing, Saddam Hussein bears direct responsibility for triggering this crisis with his invasion and sack of Kuwait. More to the point, the allied coalition, although assembled and commanded by Americans, is remarkably broad, and would be broader still if Germany played a larger part. Further, German businessmen, like other Europeans, have some responsibility for helping Saddam build his war machine. German companies sold biological and chemical weapons components to Iraq, helped increase the range of its Scud missiles and built a luxurious presidential bunker designed to survive aerial attack.

Recent history has left Germans skeptical of military solutions and involvements far from their Fatherland. Germans worry more about instability in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union than about who will sell them oil in the Gulf. And reunification costs leave little budgetary slack. Yet history is the strongest reason for Germany to become more actively involved. Before 1945, Germany's inability to find a constructive international role commensurate with its economic strength brought terrible grief. In the postwar years, West Germany, through integration with NATO and the European Community, became a valued and respected partner. A united Germany can now build on that legacy of cooperation. It can add its hard-won sense of perspective and caution to coalition debates and draw strength from its partners to face uncertainties in the east.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Answers to Protesters

Iraq is not Vietnam, and Saturday's anti-war demonstrators in Washington mostly shunned crude slogans like "No blood for oil!" Most of them would agree with Vice President Dan Quayle about the need to support America's troops in the Gulf. As the country braces for a longer war, there is no shouting down these protesters. Their arguments need to be answered.

Many Americans now support the war without reservation. Others believe, as does the editorial page of The New York Times, that it is, in Anthony Lewis's words, a just war though not a wise one. No matter where one stands, however, thoughtful protests merit respect and response. Here is what the protest placards say, and what they ignore:

"Say no to Bush's war." Protesters assert that this is essentially an American war, waged by an imperial president who failed to give diplomacy time to work. Granted: President Bush surely does lead the coalition opposing Iraq; only America could have assembled it. If he is to be faulted, it is for pressing so rapidly to war. His very success at organizing the embargo against Iraq made it a plausible weapon that needed more time to work. But often the protesters' opposition inescapably makes Saddam Hussein out to be the victim, turning reality on its head. If anything, the Bush administration went way too far to placate Iraq, until the very eve of August's occupation of Kuwait. The blame for this crisis rests squarely on the instigator; his name is not George Bush.

"How many deaths per gallon?" Oil certainly lies at the heart of the Gulf crisis, and demonstrators claim with some reason that Iraq's conquest of Kuwait need not mean soaring prices. Even if Saddam Hussein had a stranglehold on the oil lifeline, he would still need to find buyers on a world market. Besides, they contend, America has done too little to become energy independent. But those views ignore Saddam's political ambitions, his drive to dominate the Gulf and thus control 65 percent of the world's known oil reserves. Iraqi mastery would give a dictator without scruple vast strategic power. Beyond that, he could gather in the billions needed to build a nuclear arsenal, and deal with his neighbors, including Israel, as he has dealt with Kuwait. Nor is the conservation argument persuasive. As the oil historian Daniel Yergin points out, in 15 years the United States has become 25 percent more energy efficient, and 31 percent more oil efficient — a record that needs improving but scarcely betokens indifference.

"Blacks are killing browns for whites." Protesters assert that American blacks pay twice for the war because they represent almost 30 percent of the U.S. Army's troops in the Middle East but only 14 percent of the draft-age population, and because billions spent on the war may be diverted from social programs at home. That blacks may suffer disproportionate casualties is indeed troubling; so is the potential loss of social welfare funds. But it is also true that the proportion of blacks in the armed services reflects how the services have become instruments of remarkable change, giving minority groups fairer chances to rise, right to the chairmanship of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

"War never solves anything." Church leaders express concern that violence feeds on itself, and that the war's effects may be more ruinous than its causes. Theologians contend that a war is just only as a last resort and when punishment is proportionate to the offense. There is no ambiguity about Iraq's violation of Kuwait; it affronts morality and law. Whether more time should have been allowed for embargo and diplomacy is a matter for reasonable argument. But the final point, of proportionality, needs to weigh heavily on strategists. As Saddam raises the stakes — with terror missiles, abuse of prisoners and the sending of torrents of oil into the Gulf — the pressure will build to follow suit. The protesting voices may well be a vital restraint on reprisals whose fury would mock the idea of a just war, and give a martyred Saddam an enduring victory in defeat.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, *Chairman 1958-1982*

KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, *Publisher*

JOHN VINOCUR, *Executive Editor* • WALTER WELLS, *News Editor* • SAMUEL ABT, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELMORE, *Deputy Editors* • CARL GEWIRTZ, *Associate Editor* •
ROBERT J. DONAHUE, *Editor of the Editorial Pages* • REGINALD DALE, *Economic and Financial Editor*
RENÉ BONDY, *Deputy Publisher* • RICHARD H. MORGAN, *Associate Publisher* •
FRANÇOIS DESMAISONS, *Associate Director* • JUANITA I. CASPARI, *Advertising Sales Director* •
ROBERT FARRÉ, *Circulation Director, Europe*

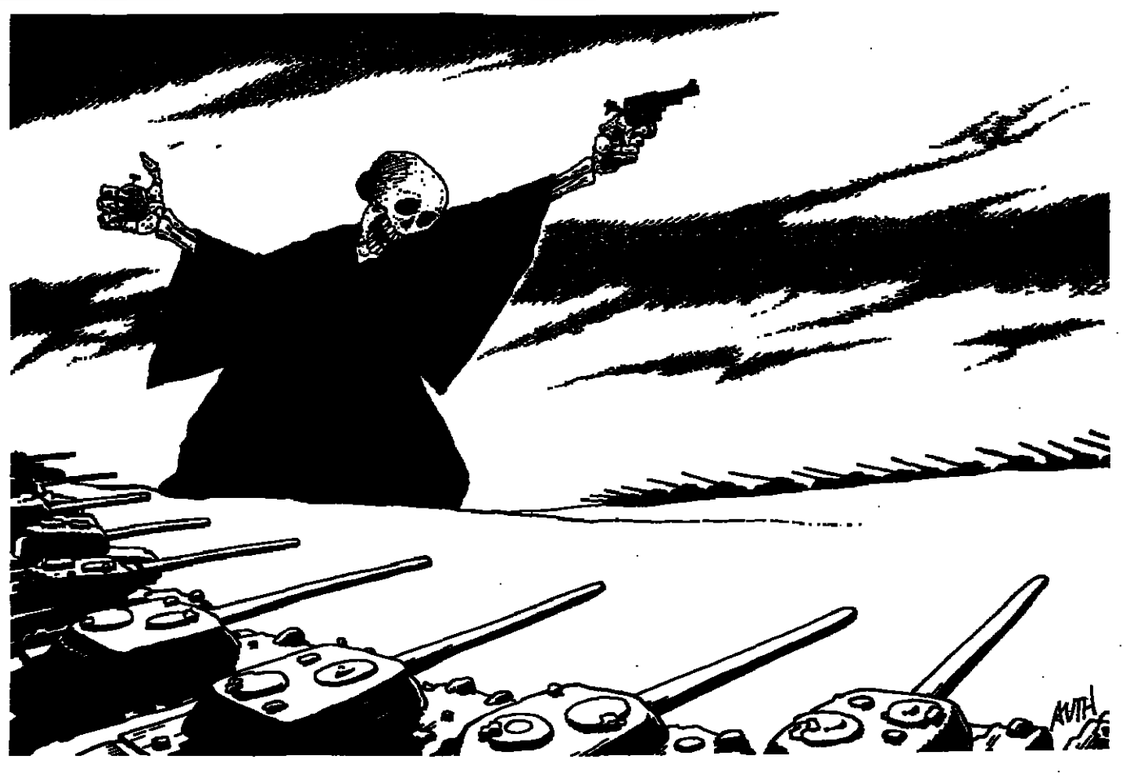
International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 613595; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.

Directeur de la publication: Richard D. Simmons

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd, Singapore 0511. Tel.472-7768. Tlx RS56928 Mng. Dir. Asia, Rolf D. Kranepuhl, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 8610616. Telex: 61170 Mng. Dir. U.K., Garry Thorne, 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel. 836-4802. Telex: 262009 Gen. Mgr. Germany: W. Lauterbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 6000 Frankfurt/M. Tel. (069) 726755. Tlx 416721 Pres. U.S.: Michael Conroy, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-3890. Telex: 427175 S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337

© 1991, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8052.

OPINION



Ground Combat Will Be Necessary for Victory

By Greg Grant

WASHINGTON — If Kuwait is to be liberated and the war brought to a conclusion, the temptation to follow an illusory "bloodless" offensive relying exclusively on air power alone must be avoided. At some point a ground offensive will be required.

The effectiveness of air power is greatly diminished when it is used against dug-in troops. One thing emerging from the bits of information provided during the Pentagon briefings is the feeling that air strikes against Iraqi forces deployed in the field are less effective than strikes against buildings and fixed military sites. The damage from even the heaviest bombers on fortifications built of sand is remarkably limited.

To cut supply lines leading into Kuwait and keep them cut would require thousands of sorties during a period of months. Against dispersed troops and tanks, the effectiveness of even laser-guided munitions is much diminished. Iraq will dig deeper holes and make extensive use of cover and camouflage to mitigate the effects of even the most intense air attacks. If attacked by coalition ground forces, however, Iraqi troops would be forced to come out of their holes to repel the attacks, exposing themselves to extensive air attack.

Air power cannot *seize* and hold ground. The primary war aim in the Gulf is to retake Kuwait. That will inevitably require ground troops.

In the war against Saddam Hussein, the seizure of ground is particularly important. The seizure of Kuwait would facilitate the end of the fighting. Unlike the destruction of much of his war machine and the killing of Iraqi soldiers by a high-tech air force, the retaking of Kuwait would confront Saddam Hussein with a tangible defeat, recognizable to his supporters.

A total dislocation of the Iraqi military requires ground attacks. Aerial interdiction is aimed at destroying the enemy's critical supplies behind the battlefield, which have a direct impact on his ability to conduct battlefield operations. For interdiction to be successful, however, those troops at the front have to be consuming a lot of material; otherwise the lack of it won't have much effect. Without exchanges of firepower, Iraqi troops at the front will be able to conserve war material.

Iraqi forces on the ground are currently confronted with attacks from only one direction, above. Air attacks coupled with an armored offensive would overload the Iraqi military system and have a much greater effect than air attacks alone.

There are limits to the destruction that should be rained on Iraq. U.S. war aims do not include the total destruction of the Iraqi nation. For air-delivered firepower to leave Iraq's military and industrial infrastructure in a complete shambles would merely create a power vacuum that might be filled by one of Iraq's hardly less belligerent neighbors. It is much better to leave the Iraqi military defeated rather than destroyed.

Air power cannot take prisoners. In the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, the Egyptian army crossed the Suez Canal. The Israelis responded by moving a force of their own over the canal to the Egyptian side. Israeli armored units broke through Egyptian defenses on the western side and surrounded the main Egyptian army bottled up on the eastern side. Faced with the destruction of such a large portion of their army, the Egyptians asked for an immediate cease-fire.

Entrenched behind a formidable line of fortifications, the Iraqi army is vulnerable to attack from a highly mobile allied ground force with tactical air superiority. Coordinating air and rapid ground attacks, American forces would attempt to isolate Iraqi units and force them to fight for their lifelines, straining Iraq's battered command and control system. If a strong armored force moved around the western border of Kuwait and the flank of the Iraqi defenses, Iraqi communications and supply lines would be cut. Iraq would be forced to withdraw its forces or face encirclement. If a few hundred thousand Iraqi prisoners were seized, the coalition would be in a strong position to end the fighting and dictate the terms of any conflict resolution.

Although the coalition's casualties in a ground war would certainly be higher than those during the air campaign, they could be limited by exploiting Iraqi limitations. By placing the bulk of their forces in defensive fortifications, Iraqi commanders have forfeited mobility. Against a doctrinally rigid and inflexible opponent such as Iraq, a war of maneuver would be particularly effective. Air power and land power are dependent on one another for overall success.

The writer is a strategist at the Center for Strategic and International Studies. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Ground Combat Has Been Steadily More Lethal

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Saddam Hussein hopes to force America to fight on the ground before air bombardment has substantially attrited his defenses. Iraqi and U.S.-led forces locked even momentarily in equilibrium on the ground would provide the stark symmetry that would serve his political aims if he survives to boast about it.

Saddam's aim is for American casualties to reach the threshold at which U.S. decision-makers flinch from the additional violence required to eliminate his regime. His premise is that if he survives the fighting, he wins, so his war aim is to prevent the achievement of an objective that the United States has not yet set: something approaching unconditional surrender.

Most victories have been something less than total, often because the victors wanted it that way. The cost of achieving or administering unconditional surrender can be prohibitive.

U.S. policy is to inflict from the air sufficient attrition on Iraq's defenses to achieve U.S. war aims — whatever they eventually will be — without crossing the crucial threshold to intolerable casualties. What is that threshold? No one knows.

And no one knows how long the battle will last because no one knows the dynamics of today's battlefield. But, according to John Keegan, a foremost student of battles, for centuries battles have become bigger, longer and more lethal. Agincourt (1415) lasted just a few hours. Waterloo (1815) was a three-day ordeal for some soldiers, a day for most. Gettysburg (1863) spanned three days. But in World War I, Passchendaele lasted three months, the Somme four, Verdun 10.

Battles have become more intensely lethal as they have lengthened. A British battalion that suffered 61 percent casualties at Waterloo and 70 percent at the Somme 101 years later suffered its casualties at Waterloo in three hours and those at the Somme in 30 minutes. The width of the "killing zone" was 200 yards at Agincourt, half a mile at Waterloo, nearly five miles at the Somme.

Despite all the tanks and planes, most of the fighting in World War II was, says Mr. Keegan, "as earthbound, snail-paced and soft-skinned a business as it had been for the 200 preceding years." A quarter of a million tanks were manufactured during that war. But, says Mr. Keegan, the tank, "though it has transformed the pace and appearance of modern campaigning, has not changed the nature of battle. The focus of fighting may be shifted 20 miles in a single day by an armored thrust, but wherever it comes to rest there must take place exactly the same sort of struggle between man and man which battlefields have seen since armies came into being."

What has changed radically is the intensity of the combat experience. For half a century it was thought that the introduction of gas into warfare by the Germans at Ypres in 1915 brought unsurpassable (short of nuclear weapons) deadlines to the battlefield. But, says Mr. Keegan, subsequent advances in metallurgy and projectile design enable mechanical killing devices to make the battlefields even more lethal by filling the air with metal.

Rather than training individual marksmen to hit particular targets, armies now train small infantry groups to create an impenetrable zone. Many automatic weapons are effective only for filling a small area with bullets, an activity requiring no more skill than spraying a kitchen with an aerosol insecticide. Infantrymen carry automatic weapons and lightened ammunition in quantities two to three times larger than their World War II counterparts.

What Mr. Keegan calls a "new superfluity of killing agents" beneath the soil (mines), wafted by breezes (gas) and in solid form in the air (other projectiles) makes today's battlefields more lethal than previous ones.

Preliminary "softening" of defenses can help, but there are no guarantees. In World War I, artillery bombardments that preceded offensives usually did not destroy the dominance of the defenses. Neither, in World War II, did air and naval bombardments of Japanese strongholds such as Tarawa, Iwo Jima and Okinawa. Iraq is practiced and skillful at the engineering and tactics of defense. And Operation Desert Storm confronts a new factor complicating offensive action. As The Wall Street Journal reported last Wednesday: "Soldiers in the army's elite 7th Corps, which is likely to play a leading role in a ground offensive, have stayed up in recent nights, sitting in their hot chemical-warfare suits in response to alerts. Some officers worry that the nightly alarms will hurt their troops' fighting ability."

This could cause commanders to think that they face a "use them or lose them" dilemma. But, given what we know about likely losses from ground combat, the most welcome words spoken at a briefing on Wednesday were from General Colin Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who said: "We're in no hurry."

Washington Post Writers Group.

These Two Right-Wing Claims Don't Hold Water

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — Right-wing propagandists have discovered how to use the Gulf war, which many of them oppose, to ride an old hobby-horse back into the American sunlight. Turn on television, look at their columns and learn two new meta-facts:

- Americans should praise the heavens for President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, or star wars, for giving us the Patriot missiles, now famous for shooting Iraqi Scud missiles from Saudi and Israeli skies.
- America has Mr. Reagan's fat increases in military spending to thank for winning the war.

The first claim is pure baloney; the second contains a grain of very misleading truth.

Let's begin with the colorful star wars tale. The Patriot is not now, never has been part of the Strategic Defense Initiative programs and owes nothing of its success to star wars technology. For the truth, just call Major Peter M. Keating, an army spokesman, who said in response to a query that the Patriot and SDI "are not even a spin-off of each other." For emphasis, he added, "Absolutely."

The Patriot was designed in the Ford administration to shoot down aircraft. Independently of the star wars bureaucracy and at modest cost, the army changed the computer software and the explosive fuse on the missiles, and made the system ready for its present anti-missile duty.

Yes, the Patriot and star wars are both intended to intercept missiles. But the similarity ends there. It's like saying that since people and elephants both have ears they can equally enjoy Mozart.

More troubling than the Patriot tale is the Reagan's-winning-the-war myth. In the first place, the war in the Gulf is being fought with conventional weapons, not nuclear ones. Nukes were the trademark of the budget fashioned by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. Nukes far more than tanks and fighter-bombers constituted the thrust of his increases in weapons procurement and research and development.

Remember the B-1 bomber, canceled by President Jimmy Carter and reinstituted by Mr. Weinberger? Now, $30 billion later, the plane is so bad that the air force rarely flies it. The old B-52s are doing the heavy bombing work over Iraq and Kuwait.

Above all, remember the star wars fantasy. The Weinberger-Reagan team spilled about $20 billion down the drain on that scheme, which could have cost $250 billion, to destroy all attacking Soviet missiles.

Almost all the technological wonders of the Gulf war were begun well before Mr. Reagan. Harold Brown, Mr. Carter's defense secretary, deserves the major credit for the sea-launched cruise missiles, the Stealth bomber and the HARM missiles employed so effectively against radar.

One of Mr. Weinberger's notable technological contributions was the navy's A-12 attack plane. Defense Secretary Dick Cheney just canceled it after only a few billion dollars was wasted. As for improvements in the readiness of conventional forces, the Reagan-Weinberger duo merits about half the credit. No one pushed harder than congressional Democrats to buy munitions and spare parts.

Mr. Reagan spent about $1.5 trillion on defense, several hundred billion more than Mr. Carter had planned. Most was well spent and justified. But much of the quick and large increases fell victim to mismanagement, waste and fraud.

Here is how that performance was described in 1988 by David Packard, deputy defense secretary under President Gerald Ford and chairman of Mr. Reagan's special commission on defense management. The administration, Congress and the Defense Department, Mr. Packard said, "have created an environment in which honest and efficient military acquisition is impossible to implement ... One could do as good a job in awarding the major contracts by putting the names of the qualified bidders on the wall and throwing darts."

In addition, Mr. Weinberger's Pentagon operation achieved a record number of indictments and convictions for fraud and thievery.

If the right-wingers' new line on defense were simply to justify their past support for all the waste, it would be amusing. If it were just the usual campaign to portray Democrats as weak-kneed and lily-livered, that would be understandable. But their real aim is to keep military spending at around $300 billion after the war ends — and that would prove deadly at the very moment when America will need to refocus on domestic priorities.

The New York Times.

No Choice: Saddam Must Lose

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — At this stage in the war, I am persuaded of three propositions. It is going to be longer and uglier than most Americans at first believed. The political consequences in the Middle East will be extremely dangerous. And the United States has no real choice now but to go on to the end — the end of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's power.

The American public began with expectations of a short war. Those feelings were encouraged by colorful television film of wizard American weaponry. Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney has warned from the start against "euphoria," but the military contributed to it. Spokesmen put out selective videotapes of remarkably accurate bombing. They emphasized the high numbers of air sorties, although numbers prove little. They prematurely claimed air superiority over Iraq.

The television networks added a good deal of hype. CNN has done a remarkable job in many respects, but on the first night of the war it was guilty of an unforgettable example of misreporting: a statement that Iraq's Republican Guard had been "decimated" in Kuwait by U.S. bombing. The guard remains.

By now, all concerned have pulled back from rosy forecasts. Print reporters have done a fine job of pointing out the basic truth: that Iraq's main forces, air and ground, have not been committed and remain safe underground so far as we know. There have been no significant Iraqi defections.

General Colin Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs, warned that Saddam may be deliberately holding back. His strategy, then, would be to suck the allies into a ground attack in Kuwait — against forces dug in behind trenches, mines, barbed wire and fires.

The allies can pound the Iraqi troops in Kuwait mercilessly from the air. B-52s are doing that right now. The hope is that the Iraqis will eventually give up. But that was the hope in Vietnam. It is true that the terrain offers little or no cover in the Gulf; there are no jungles. But the Iraqis have had five months to go underground in Kuwait, perhaps as deep as the Vietnamese who survived American bombing in tunnels.

Despite the military cautions now being expressed, there is still no significant doubt that the allies can win the war. But what of the political outcome? On that score there are extremely worrying signs.

Egypt is by far the most important Arab country opposing Iraq. When I was there two weeks ago, President Hosni Mubarak sounded gung-ho for war. He said it would last "a couple of days, or a couple of weeks at most." Egyptians disliked Saddam because he cheated many Egyptian workers in Iraq out of their pay.

But Youssef M. Ibrahim of The New York Times reports that sentiment in Egypt "is clearly shifting in favor of Iraq." Egyptians have been shocked by the intensity of the allied bombing, seeing in it a carelessness about the value of Arab lives.

Rami Khouri, a Palestinian journalist in Amman, edited the English-language Jordan Times for seven years. He is a measured, thoughtful man, respected by many Western reporters. So when he warns that the war is creating an anti-Western tide, it is significant. And he has just done that in a piece for New Perspectives Quarterly.

Mr. Khouri has no illusions about Saddam, his occupation of Kuwait or his ultimate defeat. But the political future, he writes, will be determined by "the bitter and resentful sentiments of hundreds of millions of grass-roots Arabs ... Every day that Iraq holds out against the U.S. and strikes against Israel, the grass-roots emotional support for Iraq grows stronger. [It] is likely to result in serious political turmoil throughout the region, including changes in regimes."

Americans may not like that message; we cannot. But we had better listen. It is not only in Egypt and Jordan that anti-Western emotions are rising. They are evident in Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Mauritania.

All these concerns, political and military, argue that President George Bush would have been wiser to let sanctions continue working rather than plunge into war. But now that America is in it, to pull back would be far worse than pressing the war to the quickest possible end.

It is a just war — if not, as I believe, a wise one. No one can doubt that Saddam is a vicious, dangerous leader. He cannot be left in power now. We can only hope that the war will not drag on, and that Mr. Bush is thinking about how to mitigate the political consequences.

The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1891: Gladstone to Go?

LONDON — Something of a sensation was caused in political circles tonight [Jan. 27] by a statement to the effect that Mr. Gladstone had decided to retire from public life. It was asserted that there are dissensions in the Gladstonian ranks which only Mr. Gladstone's withdrawal can heal. It is likely that we shall receive from Mr. Gladstone before many days an intimation of his retirement, and the handing over of party leadership.

1916: Mail Censorship

LONDON — Many Americans here are protesting against the delayed American mail, all of which is being opened by the censors. But an official of the Admiralty said that when the real Americans here, all of whom are pro-Ally, realized that, as a result of the censorship of letters outgoing and incoming, the Government has been able to round up a number of enemy agents, they would not object to the inconveniences caused by a few days' delay. The strict surveillance of all mail matter to and from neutral countries has led to the seizure of a vast amount of contraband.

1941: Fascist Measures

ROME — A seven-day work week was decreed today [Jan. 27] by the Italian Ministry of Corporations for all railroad employees. In view of wartime necessities, the six-day week will be suspended until further notice. This stepping-up of hours of labor in the transportation industry, which has been a bottleneck impeding the Italian war effort, was one of several signs that the Fascist regime was increasing pressure on the people of Italy to speed recovery from recent military reverses. A wide extension of rationing regulations, this time to reach the well-to-do, who have been feeding themselves more than adequately, was also announced.

— From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الاصل

Shopping: Ancient Crafts, Instant Antiques

Long considered a shopper's paradise, Thailand has become even more attractive with the introduction of items suited to foreign tastes. In addition to the traditional crafts that have long charmed visitors, shops now offer products designed for modern needs.

Thai artisans have transformed personal and gift items to satisfy foreign preferences. A few years ago, Thai dresses were considered too gaudy to use abroad; today, visitors pack them in suitcases and wear them for years.

While craft items can be found in nearly every Thai town, Bangkok and Chiang Mai offer the greatest variety. In recent years, Bangkok has seen the growth of tastefully decorated, air-conditioned shopping malls that offer a wide range of Thai and foreign goods. Most malls are clustered in the Rajprasong area; these include Amarin Plaza, World Trade Center, Peninsula Plaza, Siam Square, Siam Center and Mahboonkrong. River City, on the waterfront, is devoted to antiques and art objects. Small boutiques specializing in luxury goods line busy streets like Silom, Suriwong and New Road.

Foreign department-store chains like Daimaru, Sogo and Zen are complemented by local chains like Central and Robinson. Department stores, which offer foreign goods as well as Thai crafts, are open from 10 A.M. to 9 P.M. daily.

The government's Narayana Phand (127 Rajdamri Road) stocks an extensive array of superb Thai products. The Tourism Authority of Thailand (TAT) duty-free shop in the Mahatun Building on Ploenchit Road sells duty-free items and Thai handicrafts.

A stroll through a Thai bazaar can be the highlight of a Bangkok visit. Pratunam market is especially rewarding. On weekends, the Chatuchak Market is packed with vendors selling everything from pythons to paintings. Night-market stalls along Sukhumvit, Patpong and Silom roads offer a wide selection of goods, including fake brand-name shirts and watches.

TAT actively promotes handicraft sales. Its free "Thailand Shopping Guide" lists items and shops

Continued on Page IV

STEVE VAN BEEK

Thai lacquerware box.

His and Hers: A New Destination for Couples

Over the past few years, Thailand has been developing exciting attractions that are luring a new category of traveler: couples. Already popular with single males and tour groups, the country has become a magnet for couples seeking golf and shopping holidays.

Thailand offers year-round balmy weather, a rich culture, varied scenery, a wealth of activities, a relaxed life-style, and first-class accommodations and restaurants.

A prime attraction is golf, a sport that is rapidly altering the landscape. Thailand has emerged as Asia's premier golfing center. Golfers' spouses either join in for a few rounds or amuse themselves touring temples, relaxing in the sun or shopping for the quality goods that fill the shops and markets.

Although golfing in Thailand has flourished for half a century, its popularity among foreigners began in the mid-1980s. Japanese executives found it cheaper and more relaxing to fly to Thailand to play a few rounds; in Japan, they faced the hordes of golfers vying for limited links space and exorbitant membership and greens fees. Golfers from other countries began to pour into Thailand, and it is estimated that 50,000 foreign visitors now play the kingdom's courses each year.

"Professionals like Greg Norman, Jack Nicklaus, Seve Ballesteros and other champions like Thai courses," says Trairong Srimangkorn, honorary advisor to the Thailand Golf Association. "They praise the quality and maintenance of our courses, the professionalism of the caddies and the excellent clubhouses, with all their free facilities, good restaurants and low prices."

The past year has seen an explosion in course construction. Thailand now has 59 courses, many of them world class. By 1993, it will have added 59 more. The new courses will be concentrated in half a dozen key cities; most of them will be located up-country. Kanohanaburi, the region west of Bangkok that holds the famed bridge on the River Kwai, had only two 9-hole courses in 1989; by 1992, it will have 11 18-hole courses.

"The design of Thai golf courses has changed considerably in the past few years," says Rae-Vadee T. Suwan, a leading woman golfer and tournament organizer. "Older courses, most of them still intensively played, were locally designed. They are usually flat; the greens are small and low. The modern courses are hillier; the greens are bigger and raised, and the bunkers and water hazards have been expanded to make them more challenging."

In response to increasing interest in golf, many 9-hole and 18-hole courses and their clubhouses are being improved. Famed golfers and golf architects like Robert Trent Jones Jr., Jack Nicklaus and Arnold Palmer are at work designing new courses bearing their own distinctive style. At some golf courses, the front nine are in the old style and the back nine in the new, providing an interesting and challenging constrast.

Thailand's lush tropical beauty, good weather, leisurely life-style and varying landscape give long-staying golfers the opportunity to play in a variety of settings: beaches, hills and jungles. The wealth of scenic attractions allows couples to combine golfing with sight-seeing and other activities.

To its traditional lures of exotic tribes, canals, and beautiful art and architecture, Thailand has added beach and hill resorts, developing them to a degree unequaled in the region. Tour agents now offer rugged adventure travel to destinations beyond the range of tour coaches.

Shopping is another major pursuit in Thailand. Visitors will find an enormous number of superb art works, shimmering fabrics, stunning clothes and practical items. Traditional favorites like Thai silk, lacquerware, mother-of-pearl and other art objects are also offered in new forms. Wood once reserved for Buddha images is carved into mythical gods and whimsical animals for home-decor use.

Today's traveling couples are generally more independent; they no longer have to depend on group tours to enjoy bargain rates, accommodations or excursions. Many plan their own vacation itineraries with the help of the government's Tourism Authority of Thailand (TAT), which maintains offices around the world. There, travelers find brochures and helpful officials.

Equally attractive are the Royal Orchid Holidays (ROH) offered by Thai Airways International (THAI), the nation's flag carrier. Dozens of ROH packages, which may be designed for singles or couples, offer several-day stays at group tour prices. Three golfing packages offer a rich mixture of golfing and off-links activities. Royal Orchid Holidays may be booked at 43 THAI offices worldwide; the package tours may be augmented by one-day extensions to unusual destinations.

A Wide Range Of Golf Courses Around Bangkok

Bangkok is not only one of Asia's most exciting cities, it also offers fine golf courses, many of them tranquil oases in a chaotic metropolis. Although many of the courses are quite flat, their beautiful lakes and jungle vegetation compensate for the lack of topography.

Most courses offer 18 holes and air-conditioned clubhouses that serve drinks and Continental or Thai meals. The clubhouses also offer showers and lockers, and some have swimming pools. Clubhouses are stocked with the latest clubs and balls.

Equipment can be rented at reasonable prices, and greens fees rarely run more than $40. While there are no golf carts, caddies — usually female — are available in abundance, and they are generally knowledgeable about course idiosyncrasies.

Bangkok's courses are emptiest at midday, but the heat may discourage even the most ardent golfer. From March through October, daytime temperatures reach the 90s, and humidity is high. Weekdays are slack times, but it is best to telephone for reservations. On weekends, courses are often booked for tournaments or group play, so reserve early. The Saturday edition of the Bangkok Post lists available time slots for each course.

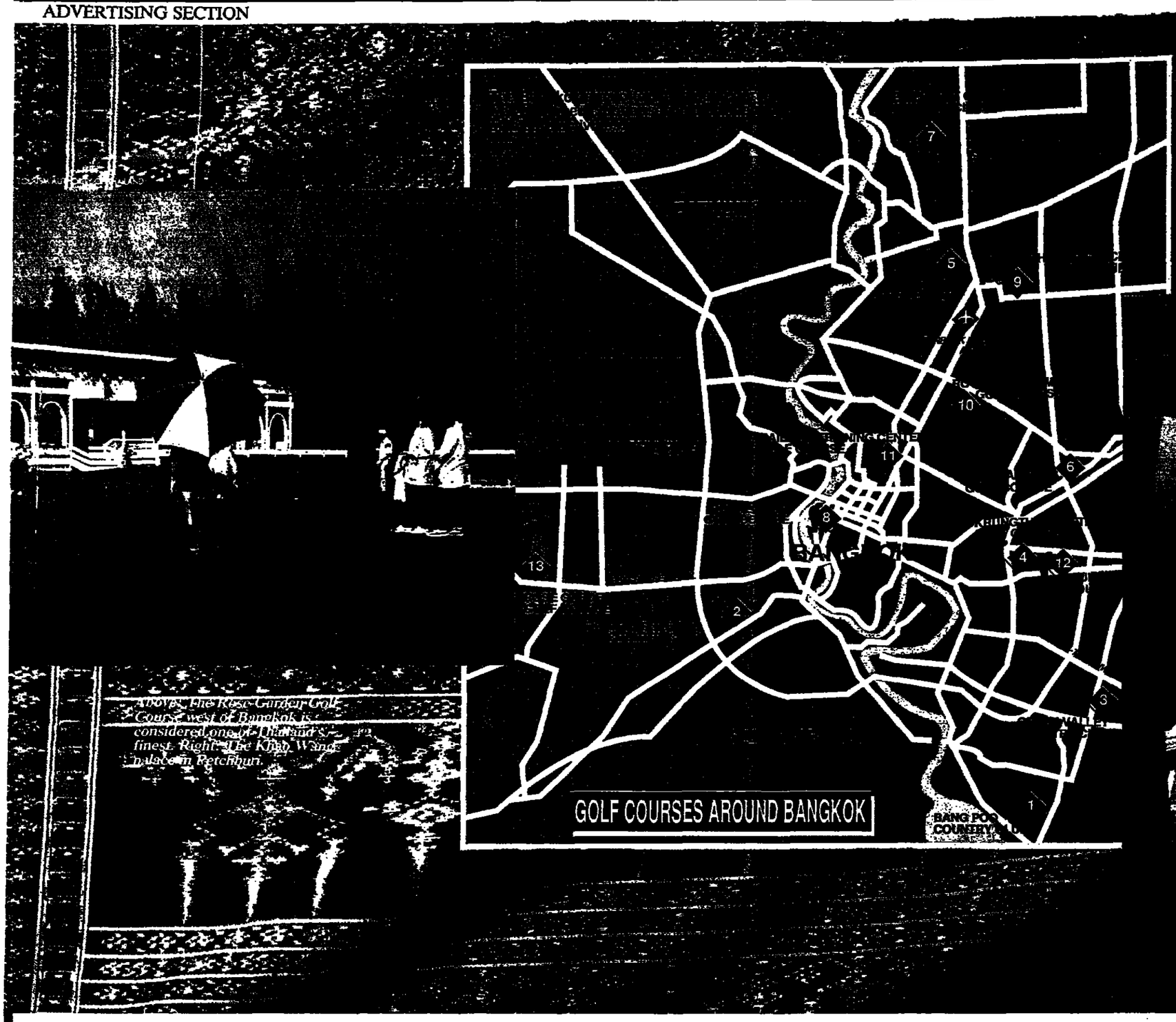
In addition to the many new members-only courses planned in conjunction with housing-estate schemes, the new 36-hole Winsan Course designed by Jack Nicklaus on Ramindra Road will be open

Continued on Page II

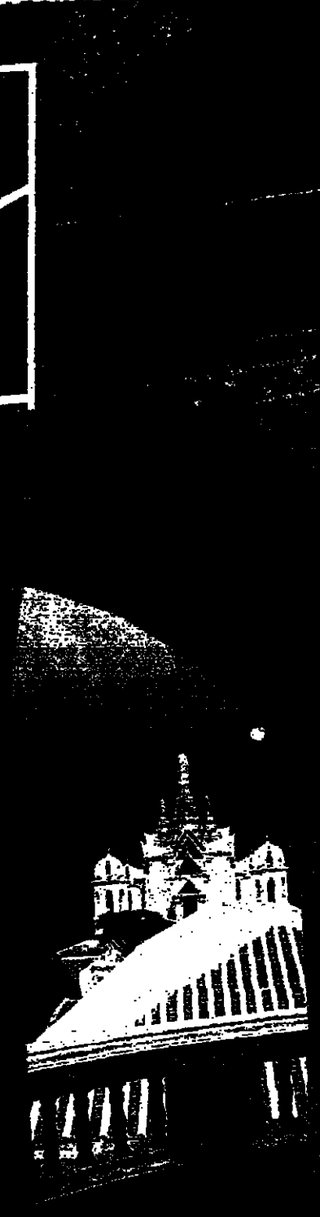
TOURISM AUTHORITY OF THAILAND

Navatanee Golf Course.

ADVERTISING SECTION



Above: The Rose Garden Golf Course west of Bangkok is considered one of Thailand's finest. Right: The Khao Wang palace in Petchburi.



Golf Around Bangkok

Continued from Page I

for play in 1991.

The following listings are in alphabetical order. All courses are 18 holes, par 72, and they are open from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. unless otherwise noted. Weekend fees also apply on holidays. Caddy fees range from $4 to $6 per round. Golf club rentals average $12. Most clubhouses have restaurants, locker rooms and showers.

Bang Poo Country Club
1 Km. 37, Paknam
Tel.: 253-6107, 253-6108.
Greens fees: 800 baht ($32).

Special features: Designed by Arnold Palmer, this course opened at the end of 1990. Visitors are welcome if members are not playing, but they are not permitted to make prior bookings.

Ekachai Golf and Country Club
2 Km. 12, Ekachai Rd, Paknam
Tel.: 314-6101.
Closed Mondays.
Greens fees: weekdays, 180 baht; weekends, 360 baht.

Special features: Designed by Gregory Nash and opened in 1984, the 6,625-yard, par-72 course is considered one of Bangkok's toughest. Constricted fairways and water hazards that back nearly every hole necessitate precise play; golfers must make difficult choices in ball placement. The gently rolling, landscaped terrain provides scenic beauty.

Pro shop, club and shoe rentals.

Green Valley Country Club
3 Km. 15, Bangna-Trad Highway
Tel.: 316-6235, 316-6236.
Open weekdays, 6 A.M.-3 P.M. Closed Mondays.
Greens fees: 800 baht.

Special features: Opened in 1988, the Green Valley Country Club is the second course in Thailand designed by Robert Trent Jones Jr. Beautiful and challenging, this 6,114-yard, links-type course offers an undulating fairway, lakes and clusters of trees that keep the course cool. It is open to visitors only on weekdays with advance reservations.

Driving range, putting greens.

Krungthep Kretha Golf Course
4 516 Krungthep Kretha Rd.
Tel.: 375-6063, 374-6064.
Greens fees: weekdays, 350 baht; weekends, 700 baht.

Special features: This well-landscaped, 6,712-yard course is generally flat, with a few hills. Trees hide numerous water hazards. Playing is made easier by fast fairways and putting surfaces. The clubhouse is one of Bangkok's largest.

Driving range, pro shop, shoe rentals.

Muang Ake Golf Course
5 34 Moo 7, Tambon Lak 6. Pahonyothin Rd.
Tel.: 533-9335, 533-9336.
Open weekdays, 6 A.M.-11:30 A.M.; weekends, 5:30 A.M.-11:30 A.M.
Greens fees: weekdays, 300 baht; weekends, 600 baht.

Special features: Built in 1986, the 6,398-yard course is unforgiving of hooks and slices, with water hazards waiting for errant balls. The greens are a putter's dream, broad but stiff. One of the most pleasant courses in Thailand, the Muang Ake Golf Course is ideal for the average golfer. Its clubhouse is one of the best in Bangkok.

Driving range, pro shop, club and shoe rentals.

Navatanee Golf Course
6 Sukhaphiban 2 Rd.
Tel.: 374-7077, 374-6127.
Greens fees: weekdays, 1,000 baht; weekends, 1,500 baht.

Special features: Designed by Robert Trent Jones Jr., the course was built for the 1975 World Cup, won by Johnny Miller and Lou Graham. The 6,241-yard course has many of the features associated with Jones: broad fairways and large, oddly shaped bunkers. According to Seve Ballesteros, the lush, beautifully landscaped course is the best in Asia.

Driving range, pro shop, club and shoe rentals.

Pinehurst Golf and Country Club
7 Km. 37, Pahonyothin Rd.
Tel.: 516-8677, 516-8679.
Open weekdays, 6 A.M.-6 P.M.; weekends, 10:30 A.M.-12:30 A.M., 12:30 P.M.-6 P.M. Closed Mondays.
Greens fees: weekdays, 450 baht; weekends, 1,000 baht.

Special features: Designed by Ohbayashi Corp., the three nine-hole (3,472-, 3,401-, and 3,422-yard) championship courses will be the venue for the Ladies Asian Golf Circuit tournament in February. Each course has an individual character based on three differing design concepts. Boasting one of the best clubhouses, the Pinehurst Golf and Country Club just opened an adjacent 80-room hotel with a pool. Visitors with advance reservations are welcome on weekdays.

Club and shoe rentals.

Royal Dusit Golf Course
Phitsanulok Rd.
8 Tel.: 281-1130.
Open daily 6 A.M.-6 P.M. On horse racing days, open 6 A.M.-12:30 P.M.
Greens fees: weekdays, 120 baht; weekends, 200 baht.

Special features: Like the members-only Royal Bangkok Sports Club, the Royal Dusit Golf Course (part of the Royal Turf Club) is built within the oval of a race track; this gives it very short fairways and a par of 66. There are many par-3 holes, but the course's city-center location makes it very popular.

Royal Thai Air Force Golf Club
Dhupatemiya
9 Km. 6, Pahonyothin Rd.
Tel.: 531-1484, 534-3880.
Greens fees: weekdays; 100 baht; weekends, 150 baht.

Special features: Opened in 1985 after a runway extension lopped off a portion of the original airport course, the 6,746-yard course offers well-kept fairways and good hazards.

Pro shop.

Royal Thai Army Golf Course
10 Km. 2, Ramindra Rd.
Tel.: 521-1530.
Greens fees: weekdays, 120 baht; weekends, 250 baht.

Special features: Designed by Tim Thabpavivul, the father of Thai professional golf, the first 18 holes of this 36-hole course are over 6,650 yards, with tight fairways and vegetation-covered drainage ditches that trap stray balls. The new 6,182-yard course is just as challenging, but it offers fewer surprises. After a game, guests may cool off in the large swimming pool.

Driving range, pro shop.

Railway Training Center Golf Course
Pahonyothin Rd.
11 Tel.: 271-0130, ext. 880, 865.
Greens fees: weekdays, 250 baht; weekends, 400 baht.

Special features: Essentially flat with raised tees, the course is popular for its central location. Well-placed lakes, water hazards and bunkers challenge even experienced golfers.

Club rentals.

Unico Golf Course
12 47 Moo 7, Krungthep Kretha Rd. Tel.: 377-9038.
Greens fees: weekdays, 200 baht; weekends, 500 baht.

Special features: After an improvement project on its long fairways and greens, Unico has emerged as one of the premier courses in northeastern Bangkok. The 13th and 18th holes are long and challenging.

Rose Garden Golf Course
13 Km. 26, Petchkasem Highway
Tel.: 253-0295, 253-0296.
Closed Mondays.
Greens fees: weekdays, 200 baht; weekends, 450 baht.

Special features: Considered one of Thailand's best courses, this complex offers accommodation and off-links entertainment. The superbly maintained 6,435-yard course offers challenging fairways and greens; each hole has distinct characteristics.

Driving range, pro shop, club and shoe rentals.

Khao Yai Golf Course
14 Khao Yai National Park
Tel.: 281-3041, 282-5209.
Greens fees: weekdays, 80 baht; weekends, 140 baht.

Special features: Situated northeast of Bangkok in a national park, this rustic course owned by the Tourism Authority of Thailand is memorable for its cool weather, steep fairways, greens unsighted from the fairway and deer browsing the roughs. The course, which now has only nine holes, will be expanded to an 18-hole course.

Bangkok offers golfers and their non-golfing companions a range of activities to occupy leisure hours. The city's traditional sights have enchanted visitors for centuries. The architectural splendor of Wat Phra Kaew (the Temple of the Emerald Buddha) is rivaled only by the Grand Palace and the adjacent Wat Po, with its enormous Reclining Buddha clad in gold leaf.

Contrasted with the massive temples and palaces is the more delicate architecture of the city's many mansions. Vimarn Mek, the largest golden teak building in the world, was the summer residence of King Chulalongkorn (1868-1910), who filled its halls with collections of crystal and ornamental art.

The Jim Thompson House is a collection of Thai-style teak houses assembled by the American entrepreneur who popularized Thai silk overseas. His art collection and the canal-side gardens make the house a highlight of a Bangkok visit. The nearby Suan Pakkad is a similar collection of sturdy teak houses from the north. It contains the Lacquer Pavilion, an old library on stilts whose walls are covered in 17th-century scenes rendered in black lacquer and gold leaf.

Golfers may curse the water, but visitors find Bangkok's waterways one of the most appealing aspects of a visit. Express boats ply the Chao Phya for pennies, taking one past the Temple of Dawn and other splendid riverside monuments. "Long-tailed" boats, hired by the hour at the Oriental Pier, journey into the cool canals running west from the river. West of the city is the Floating Market, where blue-bloused vendors paddle small sampans overflowing with fruits and vegetables bound for Bangkok's markets.

Upriver lies the former capital of Ayutthaya, a city of ruined temples and palaces. It can be reached by a day-long journey on the air-conditioned Ayutthaya Princess or Oriental Queen, or by an overnight journey on the Mekhala. Visitors dine on a delicious Thai meal while watching the river scenery slip by.

Major hotels offer tennis and squash courts, swimming pools, petanque pitches and fitness centers. Travelers may take an early morning jog in Lumpini or Chatuchak parks while watching Thais do Tai Chi exercices.

Greens, Temples, Treks In Cool Northern Hills

For centuries, Chiang Mai was a kingdom apart, a remote region in the northern hills with its own culture and art styles. For southerners, it served as a hill station; Chiang Mai provided a respite from the burning heat that blistered the Central Plains.

In the 1920s, a railway linked Chiang Mai with Bangkok. In 1938, the northern kingdom's princes ceded their autonomy, and Chiang Mai was firmly incorporated into the Thai polity. Today, despite extensive modernization, the peace that travelers once sought in the hill station remains in its temples and hills.

The green that carpets the valley floor was at an early date turned into the exclusive Gymkhana Club golf course. Today, the 9-hole course has matured into a park shaded by the branches of ancient trees. While not of championship caliber, the Gymkhana course is a pleasure to play because of its atmosphere of quiet gentility. The 18-hole Lanna course is favored by more serious golfers, although its playing surface can be hard in the dry season.

In the next two years, four new courses and a driving range will be completed. In addition, 18 holes of a projected 54-hole course at the Chiang Rai International Country Club have just opened, providing even more reason to plan a golf trip to the north.

Lanna Golf Course
15 Chotana Rd.
Tel.: (053) 221-911.
Greens fees: weekdays, 200 baht ($8); weekends, 300 baht.

Special features: Built in 1972, the 6,884-yard course is flat, with a hard fairway and small but true greens. Golfers may need a sweater on cool winter mornings. The golf course has a traditional northern-Thai-style clubhouse.

Gymkhana Golf Course
16 Chiang Mai-Lamphun Highway
Tel.: (053) 241-035.
Greens fees: weekdays, 150 baht; weekends, 250 baht.

Special features: The oldest course in Chiang Mai, it has only nine holes, but its beauty makes it a pleasure to play.

While offering few organized activities, Chiang Mai has enough natural beauty and cutural landmarks to justify a week-long stay. Temples differ in decoration and atmosphere from those in Bangkok. Scores of temples, including the incomparable hilltop Doi Suthep, dot the city. After visiting the better-known ones — Wat Phra Singh, Wat Chedi Luang, Wat Pan Tao, Wat Ku Tao, Wat Chiang Mun, Wat U-mong and Wat Suan Dok — the traveler can climb onto a bicycle or *samlor* (rickshaw) and pedal through the back streets, stopping wherever he fancies.

Northern Thailand is filled with other ancient cities, each with a distinct personality. Visitors may travel north through Chiang Dao and Fang to Tha Thon and then take a three-hour ride on a longboat down the Kok River to the city of Chiang Rai.

Chiang Rai is a base for explorations of Mai Sai on the Burmese border, the Chinese village of Mae Salong and Chiengsaen on the Mekong River.

To the south is Thailand's highest peak, Doi Inthanon; to the west, on the Burmese border, is Mae Hong Sorn, which can be reached by a 350-kilometer journey along a beautiful mountain road or by a 30-minute THAI flight.

Shopping is a major pastime in Chiang Mai. Its attractive stores — many located in old Chiang Mai houses — sell lacquerware, porcelain, hill-tribe jewelry and ornaments, silver, silk and other northern products.

The road to Borsang is lined with crafts studios. The village of Ban Tawai, 12 kilometers south of Chiang Mai, specializes in carving wood into everything from tiny frogs to three-meter-tall elephants.

For many travelers, Chiang Mai is the starting point for a northern adventure. North of Chiang Mai and south of Lampang are two schools that train elephants to haul logs in the jungles. They demonstrate their skills at daily shows and lend their broad backs for short rides. From Chiang Dao, visitors may take a 45-minute bamboo raft ride down the Ping River or a longer journey on nearby rivers.

Several-day elephant safaris can be booked with private tour operators or at camps in the nearby Mae Sa Valley.

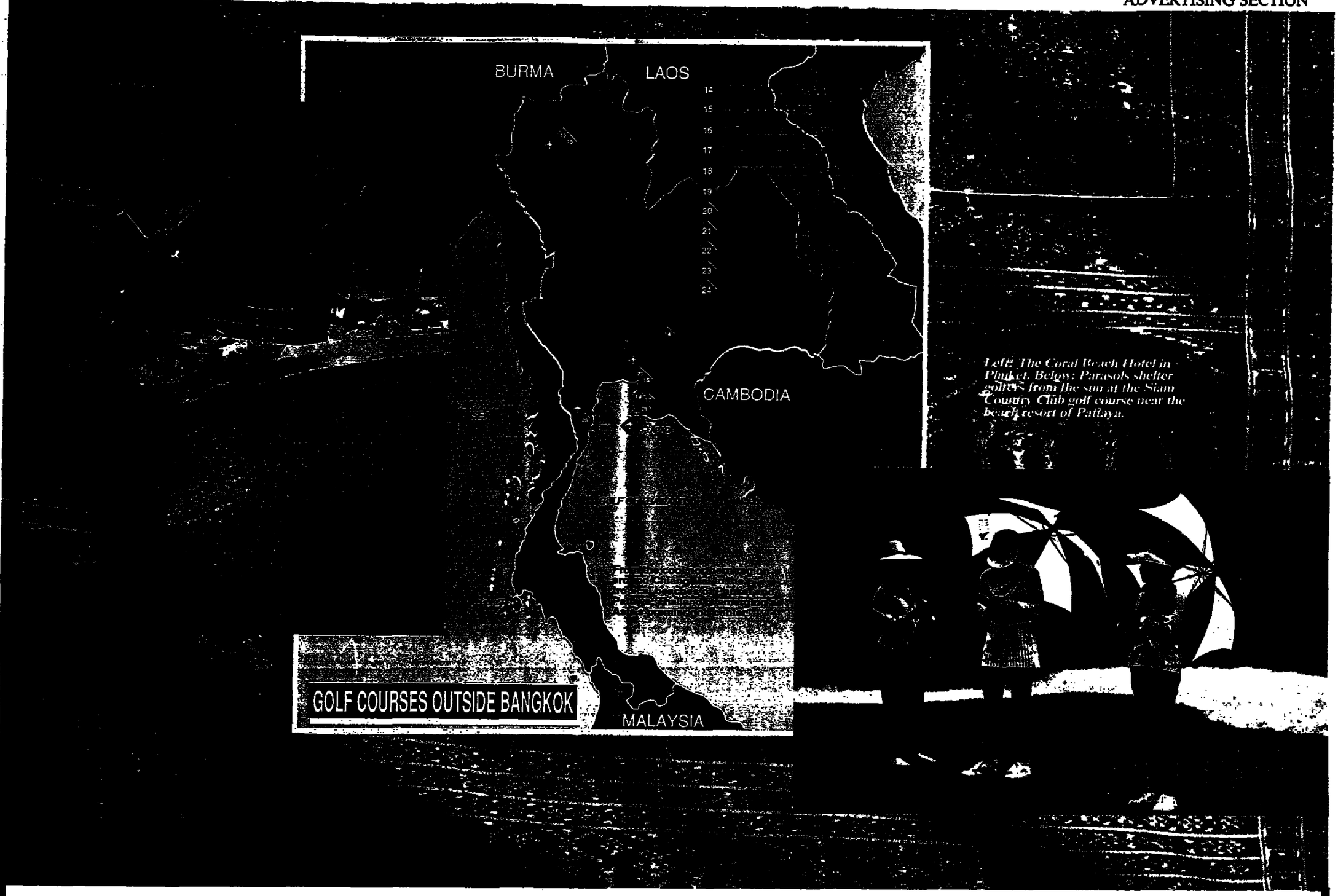
Most travelers visiting the north for more than a week take treks of up to eight days through the hills, spending the nights in hill-tribe villages and observing half-a-dozen distinct hill-tribe cultures.

At the end of a trek is the prospect of a delicious dinner in one of Chiang Mai's many fine restaurants, which serve Continental, Asian and Thai dishes, topped off by a relaxing drink on the riverbank.

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الأصل

ADVERTISING SECTION



Left: The Coral Beach Hotel in Phuket. Below: Parasols shelter golfers from the sun at the Siam Country Club golf course near the beach resort of Pattaya.

The Thai Riviera: Sun, Sea, Sand and Golf

Thailand's coastline has been developed into a series of resorts generally regarded as the finest in Asia. A prime attraction for golfers is the wealth of leisure activities that enable them and their spouses to pursue their own sports interests or simply relax in the sun. Cooler days and fewer rainy periods along the coast are another advantage.

Two hours southeast of Bangkok is the popular beach resort of Pattaya, whose rapid growth over the past decade has radically altered its skyline and shoreline. For those who like a busy resort, it has lost none of its appeal.

Pattaya's main attractions are big, beautiful hotels, a host of restaurants, well-developed sports facilities and an active if somewhat rowdy nightlife. Sailing, jetskiing, windsurfing, parasailing, deep-sea fishing, scuba diving, tennis and horseback riding attract adults; game parks with water slides and pools appeal to children. Courses leading to international certification in scuba diving and windsurfing are offered.

There are several fine golf courses on the road to Pattaya. All are open daily from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Bang Phra Golf Course
17 Bang Phra, Chon Buri
Tel.: (038) 311-312, 311-149.
Bangkok office: 240-9170, 249-9171.
Greens fees: weekdays, 300 baht ($12); weekends, 500 baht.

Special features: Bang Phra was given new life by a Japanese-Tourism Authority of Thailand (TAT) consortium that completely redesigned the course. The 7,205-yard course rolls westward from a beautiful new clubhouse and 80-room hotel, passing through pine forests, deep bunkers and tricky greens.
Pro shop.

Bangpakong Riverside Country Club
18 Km. 7 Bangpakong-Chachoengsao Rd.
Tel.: 211-0730. Bangkok office: 291-0308, 291-0336.
Greens fees: weekdays, 250 baht; weekends, 500 baht.

Special features: Opened in 1990, the 6,683-yard, somewhat hilly course has five lakes set along wide, lush fairways. Prevailing breezes cool Thailand's only riverside course, but blustery winds can blow ill-aimed balls into trouble. As the trees mature, the wind's effect will be lessened.
Pro shop, club rentals.

Panya Resort Golf Course
19 Chon Buri
Tel.: (038) 322-370, 322-271.
Bangkok office: 314-0741, 314-0742.
Closed Mondays.
Greens fees: weekdays, 700 baht; weekends, 1,200 baht.

Special features: Opened in 1989, the 6,494-yard, 27-hole course combines wide, American-style fairways with occasional links-type British fairways. The Panya Resort Golf Course makes good use of water hazards, but golfers sometimes battle stiff breezes.
Club rentals.

Thai Country Club
20 35-36 Bangna-Trad Rd.
Tel.: 233-7924.
Greens fees: weekdays, 100 baht; weekends, 250 baht.

Special features: Designed by a Thai woman who studied courses around the world, this course has an ambitious planting scheme that will improve its playing surface.

There are several golf courses near Pattaya:

Siam Country Club
21 10 km. east of Pattaya
Tel.: (038) 428-002. Bangkok office: 215-3334.
Greens fees: 650 baht.

Special features: One of the country's finest, this 7,016-yard championship course is set in rolling hills covered with flame-of-the-forest trees. The Japanese-designed, undulating course has wide fairways and makes good use of water hazards. No hole is level, so one is always playing an uphill or downhill lie.

Driving range, putting green, pro shop, club rentals.

Royal Thai Navy Golf Course
(Also called Plutaluang)
22 Sattahip
Tel.: (038) 601-185, ext. 2600. Bangkok office: 466-1180, ext. 2217.
Greens fees: weekdays, 150 baht; weekends, 250 baht.

Special features: Recently refurbished, the Royal Thai Navy Golf Course has one of the steepest inclines of any course along the coast. Favoring long hitters, its 6,800 yards run through dense vegetation, thick roughs and small greens. Both the golf course and the beautiful new clubhouse offer visitors superb views of the surrounding countryside.

Driving range, pro shop, club rentals.

The Eastern Seaboard, one of Thailand's best beach areas, is also being developed as a new industrial complex. The area will offer business and leisure visitors a host of new courses, slated for completion by 1992.

On the opposite side of the gulf from Pattaya is Hua Hin, where Thai golfing began. King Rama VII built a summer palace on its shore and called it Klai Klangwol (Far from Worries). Golfers have regarded Hua Hin in the same manner; according to the 1932 Guide to Bangkok, the resort was "the most popular with travelers... longing for a game of golf."

Hua Hin is a quiet, mature resort with an active fishing wharf dividing the northern hotels from the southern ones. Beaches are wide, with fine sand that invites vacationers to sit and relax. There are few water-sports facilities, but ponies can be hired for rides along the beach.

Royal Hua Hin Golf Course
23 Hua Hin
Tel.: (032) 512-473, 512-474.
Greens fees: weekdays, 200 baht; weekends, 350 baht.

Special features: The course, one of Thailand's oldest, opened in 1922 as a 9-hole course. It was expanded to 18 holes in 1928, and in 1958 became an international-standard course. Overlooked by a Buddhist temple, its 6,654 yards are beautifully landscaped.

Driving range, pro shop.

About 25 kilometers north of Hua Hin is Cha-am, a resort without a town; its rustic, remote quality contributes to a tranquil vacation. The tranquillity will soon be compromised by the construction of two golf courses, which are sure to attract golfers from great distances.

A 70-minute flight south of Bangkok is Phuket, an island the size of Singapore. In the past decade, Phuket has become one of Asia's premier beach resorts, taking the mantle, many claim, from the former titleholder, Pattaya. A dozen coves carved into its eastern shoreline have been developed into beach resorts with distinct personalities and more than 10,000 hotel rooms.

Vacationers idle on wide, powder-sand beaches; they loll in the warm waters of the Andaman Sea, pursue favorite sports or tackle new ones. While one spouse is on the links, the other can be taking windsurfing or scuba lessons that lead to international certification.

Phuket's larger beaches provide an extensive array of sports facilities and equipment. Jetskiing, sailing, horseback riding, jogging, tennis and snooker are just a few of the sports to enjoy. Jeeps and motorcycles can be rented to explore the rest of the island.

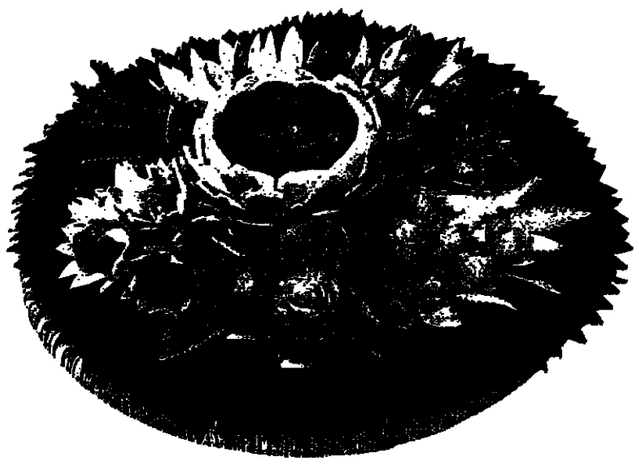
Cruises are offered to the beautiful island of Phi Phi and the fantastic rock formations in Pang-nga Bay. Visitors may also cruise to the Similan Islands, one of Asia's best diving areas.

For years, golfers visiting Phuket had to be content with a single, rather scruffy 9-hole course cropped by water buffaloes. In 1989, the Phuket Golf and Country Club was opened; its course has been widely praised for its design.

Phuket Golf and Country Club
24 Kathu, Phuket
Tel.: (076) 321-039, 321-040.
Greens fees: 600 baht.

Special features: Opened in 1989, this 6,303-yard, links-type course has been designed to emulate the surrounding rolling hills. Although the trees are not fully mature, the terrain's natural beauty makes this one of Thailand's most pleasant courses to play.

Driving range, pro shop, club rental.



Basic Information: A Traveler's Brief

Best Time to Visit
Thailand is at its best during the cool season (mid-November to February) when daytime temperatures drop to the 70s, and the air is dry. Temperatures rise into the 90s from March through June, but afternoon breezes make the heat tolerable. Golfing is best in the mornings, and shopping is most comfortable in air-conditioned malls. While it does not rain interminably during the monsoon season (July to November), skies are generally overcast. When they clear, the air is cool, visibility is unlimited, and there are beautiful sunsets in the late afternoon.

Visas
Most nationalities receive free 15-day entry visas on arrival. Thai embassies and consulates around the world issue 30-day transit visas and 60-day tourist visas for $8 and $12, respectively. Visas can be extended at immigration offices in Bangkok, Pattaya, Phuket, Hat Yai or Chiang Mai before the visa's expiration date for a fee of $20.

Vaccination
Vaccination certificates are required only from travelers arriving from yellow fever areas. Typhoid fever, tetanus, polio and hepatitis-B vaccinations are recommended. Visitors planning to travel in jungle areas are advised to have Japanese encephalitis vaccinations and antimalarial prophylaxis. Hospitals in major towns offer excellent facilities and well-qualified doctors.

Money Matters
The Thai baht trades at approximately 25 baht/US$1. Money may be changed at banks or at bank-operated kiosks in key tourist towns. Kiosks are open from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. and trade at official rates. Most restaurants, hotels and large stores accept major credit cards, but they may levy a surcharge of between 3 and 5 percent. Credit cards may be used to draw cash from automatic teller machines in Bangkok.

Clothing
Thailand's tropical weather means that casual summer clothing can be worn year-round. Some Bangkok restaurants have dress codes, and normally tolerant Thais have little patience for foreigners who visit their temples wearing shorts, T-shirts and sleeveless blouses. At some temples, improperly dressed visitors will be turned away. Shorts for women are frowned upon except at beach resorts.

Getting There
More than 50 regularly scheduled airlines call at Bangkok. Thailand's national carrier, Thai Airways International (THAI), touches down at 43 cities on four continents. Four up-country airports — Chiang Mai, Phuket, Hat Yai and U-tapao — receive direct overseas flights. A sleeper train leaves Singapore daily, traveling 30 hours via Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Hat Yai and Hua Hin to Bangkok.

Getting Around
THAI's domestic network serves 22 towns. Chiang Mai and Phuket receive seven flights daily. Throughout 1991, THAI offers a special ticket to four domestic destinations for $219. Additional destinations cost $45 per city. The ticket must be purchased before arrival in Thailand.

The State Railways of Thailand serve the north, south and the northeast. First- and second-class air-conditioned sleepers are recommended for all but the coolest months (December and January).

A special Blue Pass that costs $60 entitles the traveler to 20 days of travel in second- and third-class carriages. A Red Pass ($120) is valid for 20 days of first-class travel. These passes may be purchased at Bangkok's Hualampong Station.

Thailand's extensive road network is plied by air-conditioned coaches. For more freedom, visitors may rent a car or a chauffeured limousine at an agency in Bangkok, Pattaya, Chiang Mai or Phuket; Hertz and Avis maintain offices in each city. A valid international driver's license is required.

ADVERTISING SECTION

Jim Thompson's silk shop in Bangkok. Bottom right, a craftsman creates papier-mâché khon masks.

Shopping: Crafts, Antiques

Continued from Page I

selling them. Shoppers will find the best bargains in craft and gift items. Bangkok is the best place to shop for silk, fashions, antiques, gems and jewelry. Almost every Thai product can be found in Bangkok.

Chiang Mai may be less sophisticated than Bangkok, but it is no less interesting for the shopper. Its cooler weather and leisurely pace make browsing a pleasure. The shops on Tapae Road and Borsang Road offer silver, lacquerware, ceramics, wooden decorative objects, furniture, jade, and hill-tribe jewelry and ornaments. In the famous Chang Klan night market, vendors sell a variety of wares, and artists paint intricate floral designs on camera cases and cigarette lighters.

While there are craft factories in Bangkok's suburbs, most visitors find it more pleasant to tour Chiang Mai's workshops, which also sell the finished goods. One of the first workshops along the road to Borsang is Napa Lacquerware, which produces two varieties of lacquerware as well as items covered in crushed, dyed eggshell. Lanna Thai silversmith specializes in reproductions of antique and hill-tribe jewelry. At Shinawatra, weavers toss shuttles across handlooms to produce shimmering silk. There are also displays of silkworms. Craftsmen at Chamchuree Lapidary cut Burmese jade into jewelry. Arts & Crafts Chiang Mai produces bronze images. At Chiang Mai Sudalak, visitors will find furniture carved from teak and other woods.

At the Umbrella Making Center in Chiang Mai, visitors can watch the intricately crafted umbrellas being painted in floral and other motifs. Prem Pracha artisans craft clay into celadon, blue-and-white porcelain, earthenware and *bencharong* (five-color) pottery.

Credit cards can be used at most establishments in Bangkok, Chiang Mai, Pattaya and Phuket. Shops can also arrange reliable packing and shipping to any city.

These are some of the many items that have enchanted shoppers for years:

Antiques and Neo-antiques

Wood, bronze, terra-cotta and stone statues from Thailand and Burma include religious figures, angels, mythical animals and temple bargeboards. The export ban on Thai Buddha images does not apply to those from Burma.

Shops also produce beautifully carved wooden cabinets, desks, dining-room sets, elephant howdahs and bedroom sets.

Baskets

Thailand's bamboo, wicker and grasses are transformed into baskets, storage boxes, colorful mats, handbags and slippers.

Ceramics

Best known among the distinctive Thai ceramics is jade-green celadon. Statues, lamps, ashtrays and other items are also produced in dark green, brown and cobalt-blue celadon. Thailand's blue-and-white porcelain includes pots, lamp bases and figurines. *Bencharong* porcelain originated in 16th-century China; it is normally reserved for bowls and fine chinaware.

Earthenware pots, planters and dinner sets come in a wide range of colors and designs. Also popular are the brown-glazed Shanghai jars incised with yellow dragons.

Decorative Arts

Lacquerware comes in two styles: the gleaming gold-and-black variety seen on temple shutters and the mat-red type with black and green details that originated in northern Thailand and Burma. Lacquer decorates ornate containers and trays, wooden figurines, woven bamboo baskets and Burmese-inspired Buddhist manuscripts.

Burmese in origin and style, *kalaga* wall hangings depict gods, kings and mythical animals. The finely stitched figures are stuffed with kapok to make them stand out from the surface in bas relief.

Fabrics and Clothes

Thai silk was brought to world attention by the American entrepreneur Jim Thompson. It is used for suits, blouses, ties and scarves. It also covers purses, tissue boxes, picture frames and pillows.

Mudmee is a tie-dyed silk; its colors are somber and muted. Cotton is popular for shirts and dresses.

Gems and Jewelry

Thailand is one of the world's most important producers of rubies and sapphires. Connoisseurs may purchase rough-cut and polished stones for a fraction of their cost overseas.

Thailand is now ranked as the world's leading cutter of colored gemstones, and it is a leader in diamond cutting. Light-green Burmese jade (jadeite) is carved into jewelry and art objects. Phuket produces natural, cultured, teardrop and artificial pearls that are sold individually or set into gold jewelry.

Hill-tribe Crafts

Hmong, Yao, Lisu, Lahu, Akha, Karen and other northern hill tribes stitch brightly colored needlepoint in a variety of geometric and floral patterns. Needlepoint work is sold by itself or decorates shirts, coats, bags and pillowcases.

Hill-tribe silver work is valued for its intricate, imaginative designs. Items include ceremonial necklaces, headdresses, bracelets and rings. Other hill-tribe crafts include knives, baskets, pipes and gourd flutes.

Leatherwear

The items are prosaic enough — shoes, bags, attaché cases, belts — but the animal hides are an odd assortment: snake, armadillo, crocodile and cowhide stamped to look like crocodile, lizard, frog and chicken.

Metal Art Objects

Although Thai craftsmen have produced some of Asia's most beautiful Buddha images, modern bronze sulpture is of less exalted subjects and execution. Statues up to two meters tall depict minor deities, characters from classic literature, deer and abstract figures. Bronze is cast into handsome cutlery and coated in gleaming brass.

Silver and gold are pounded into jewelry, boxes and other decorative pieces; many are set with gems. Nielloware boxes and receptacles are also popular. Tin, mined near Phuket, is the prime ingredient in pewterwade.

Paintings

Modern Thai paintings range from realistic to abstract. Thai artists excel in depictions of everyday village life and new interpretations of classical Buddhist themes.

Artists also work from live sittings or photographs to create superb charcoal or oil portraits.

Theater Art Objects

Papier-mâché *khon* masks like those used in palace dance-dramas are painted, accented with lacquer decorations and gilded to create superb works of art. Shadow puppets cut from the hides of water buffaloes and displayed against backlit screens in open-air theaters tell the ancient Ramakien story.

Umbrellas

Chiang Mai artisans craft lovely umbrellas and fans from bamboo covered in silk or "Sa" paper, a fine parchment made from pounded tree bark.

Royal Orchid Holidays: Golf and Shopping Tours

Thai International's Royal Orchid Holiday travel packages offer three five-day golf tours to some of the kingdom's finest courses and a three-day Shopover Holiday for bargain-hunting in Bangkok's bazaars.

THAI's golf and shopping tours provide a multitude of activities to fill leisure hours. Golf Tour 1 begins with a quiet day in Bangkok's temples and shops. On the second day, golfers play the Navatanee links. The third day is spent on a Pattaya beach. The next day, visitors play a few rounds at the Siam Country Club; they spend the afternoon on the beach and enjoy Pattaya's dining and nightlife in the evening. The final day is free until transfer to the airport.

The first day of Golf Tour 2 begins west of Bangkok at the Rose Garden Resort, one of the prettiest in the country. The next day is devoted to golf. The third day combines golf and a performance of traditional Thai dancing, Thai boxing and elephants. Golfers spend the fourth day on the old Royal Hua Hin links, followed by a relaxing late afternoon on the beach. The final morning is free before transfer to Bangkok's airport.

Golf Tour 3 begins with a drive to Pattaya, followed by a day of golf at the Siam Country Club Golf Course and an afternoon on Pattaya's beach. The third day of the tour is spent on the Bang Phra Golf Course and Pattaya's beach. On the fourth day, visitors pursue water sports and cruise to nearby Coral Island for a sumptuous seafood lunch. They relax on the final day until transfer to the airport.

THAI's Bangkok Shopover package includes three days of accommodations and breakfasts. Shoppers explore stores and markets for dozens of delightful items, and they are provided with pamphlets that give information on Thai products and the shops selling them.

A Kingdom of Music, Fine Dining and Dance

Thailand is as famed for its pulsating nightlife and sumptuous restaurants as for its cultural attractions. Dining is a favorite entertainment. Because Thai food is served in several courses, evenings are spent eating, drinking and talking with friends.

First-class restaurants serve Asian and European cuisines in cosmopolitan settings that equal any in the world. Delicious Thai food can be sampled in outlets ranging from street stalls to hotel restaurants.

Bangkok restaurants are as varied as their cuisine. They may be set in old houses (Lemongrass, Bussaracum and Once Upon a Time), in Thai villages perched over lakes (Tham Nak Thai, which seats 3,000 persons, has been listed as the world's largest restaurant in the Guinness Book of Records) or in towers high in the sky offering a panoramic view of the city. The Shangri-la hotel's Salathip and The Oriental's Sala Rim Naam are set in Thai-style pavilions beside the Chao Phya River, with its cool evening breezes and passing sampans.

Several restaurants offer a Thai-style dinner with Thai music or dancing performances. Converted rice barges like the Tassaneeya Nava and air-conditioned floating mansions like the Ayutthaya Princess cruise the Chao Phya River while guests dine on Thai cuisine.

Bangkok's nightlife reputation is based on the bars of Patpong Road. While most foreigners eventually gravitate there, they are discovering that the nightlife scene is becoming more upscale. Hotel nightclubs and jazz clubs on Soi Sarasin offer a classier alternative. Discos and videotheques include Rome Club, Diana's and Nasa Spacedome.

In Chiang Mai, dining is also a nightlife mainstay. Fine restaurants like Riverside and The Gallery are perched along the Ping River. Small, live-music clubs like Chiang Mai Tea House lie just to the south. The Diamond Hotel and Old Chiang Mai Cultural Center serve *khantoke* dinners comprising several northern curries; guests watch northern Thai dance performances while they dine. There are food stalls in Anusarn Market.

The preferred nighttime entertainment is shopping in the Chang Klan night market. Behind the stalls is a stage offering free performances of Thai dancing and singing. Young couples relax in the open-air bars on Kotchasan Road along the city wall and moat, listening to live bands render current hits. When the city is lit up for a festival, couples rent *samlors* and ride along the river to see the lights shimmering on the water.

Pattaya has had 20 years to develop its nightlife and now offers a wide selection of restaurants with everything from Indonesian and Japanese to Scandinavian and French cuisine. Nearby Jomtien resort offers equally appealing restaurants; most offer sunset views.

Pattaya's nightly entertainment is still predominantly bachelor-oriented, but hotels provide cocktail lounges and house bands. Along the streets are *barbeers*, open-air squares with patrons on stools outside and waitresses and video movies inside. In south Pattaya, the barbeers are popular with single males as the waitresses far outnumber the patrons. Some couples may find the area too raunchy for their taste; others will be caught up in the relaxed atmosphere and will spend the evening sipping beers and watching the passing scene.

Pattaya originated Thailand's transvestite shows, in which elaborately costumed, coiffed and cosmeticized Thai males lip-synch the lyrics to popular songs. Discos stay open far later than their Bangkok counterparts.

On the opposite coast and an opposite tack is Hua Hin, a sedate resort where entertainment is confined to waterfront restaurant dinners and hotel videos. Its advantage is that golfers can get a good night's sleep before a day on the links.

Giant lobsters and delicious seafood have made Phuket dining a major feature in evening entertainment. Each beach differs in its offerings. Patong is the reputed nightlife center; in addition to a dozen good restaurants, it offers Soi Bangla, with its barbeers and three very good discos.

Kata and Karon beaches also offer several restaurants, but their nightlife is more subdued. On other beaches, hotels provide the main evening entertainment with cocktail lounges and in-house movies.

This supplement was sponsored by the Tourism Authority of Thailand (TAT) and Thai Airways International (THAI).

TAT Head Office:
Rajdamnoen Nok Avenue, Bangkok 10100. Tel.: 282-1143-7, 282-4175-9.
Cable: TOT B. Fax: 66 2 280-1744.
Telex: 84194 TATBKK TH.

THAI Head Office:
89 Vibhavadi Rangsit Road, Bangkok 10900. Ticketing: 513-0121.
Reservations: 233-3810.
Airport: 531-0022. Fax: 66 2 513-0183.

This advertising section was written by Steve Van Beek, the author of The Arts of Thailand.

هكذا من الاصل

مكتوم من الاصل

Herald Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1991 Page 9

EUROBONDS

For Now, the War Is Just A Low Background Noise

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Except for the first few hours after fighting began, when asset prices moved quite sharply, the barely two-week-old war in the Gulf has already been relegated to a background noise largely ignored in world financial markets. The focus of attention, analysts agree, is on economic fundamentals — prospects for growth, inflation and, most especially, anticipated moves in interest rates.

"The war is finished as far as investors are concerned," asserted a French banker, "because they no longer fear a disruption in the supply of oil that could send prices soaring."

Bankers in major markets share this view, emphasizing clients' needs to get back to business as usual and to begin investing the mountain of cash that has been built up in the five months since Iraq invaded Kuwait.

'In the current environment, it wouldn't take a lot for markets to panic.'

Still, analysts express an undercurrent of concern that the widespread complacency about the outcome of the war exposes markets to a panic sell-off if events in the Gulf were suddenly to turn less favorable to the allied forces.

"In the current environment, it wouldn't take a lot — maybe a successful Iraqi attack against a warship in the Gulf or a Scud missile striking a strategic target — for markets to panic," warned a U.S. banker.

Since the outbreak of war, according to a study by J.P. Morgan, the U.S. investment house, "the world's major government bond markets rallied considerably." Morgan notes that "optimism for a quick coalition victory caused investors to close out short positions and lengthen portfolio duration." This move was spurred by the decline in the price of oil to around its pre-crisis level of $20 a barrel, which eased inflation fears and appeared to set the stage for lower interest rates.

Expected declines in U.S. interest rates are a boon to the bond market but a continuing bane for the dollar, which, as a result, is widely forecast to continue easing.

IN EUROPE, rising currency values are helping to constrain inflation, but most important for the financial markets is the prospect that tax increases in Germany will forestall further rate rises by the Bundesbank and open the way for rate cuts in neighboring countries. And in Japan, most analysts believe rates have peaked and it is only a matter of time until the Bank of Japan starts to ease its credit policy.

Worldwide, the Morgan study shows, government bond markets have risen 0.9 percent, with Britain and France registering the largest gains, of 1.9 percent, and Spain (up 0.4 percent) and Italy (up 0.5 percent) the worst. The U.S. and Japanese markets ranked just below the median, with gains of 0.8 percent.

As for the U.S. dollar, made less appealing by its already low level of interest rates, which are expected to fall further, it has declined against all the major currencies except the Australian and Canadian dollars. The biggest gainers have been the Spanish peseta (up 4 percent), the Italian lire (up 3.7 percent) and the French franc (up 3.6 percent), where interest rates are still in double digits.

Interest rates in Britain are well into double digits, with short-term deposit rates at almost 14 percent and long-term bond yields over 11 percent. But persistent doubts about Britain's commitment to maintaining the value of sterling against the Deutsche mark make the currency a less safe investment than the peseta, the lire or the franc.

Data published by the French Finance Ministry last week show that foreign holdings of its government securities have increased dramatically, totaling some 250 billion francs ($49.5 million) as of October 1990, the latest period for which data are available. This compares to just over 150 billion francs at the end of 1989 and a mere 50 billion francs at the end of 1988, reflecting confidence that the government would maintain its policy of fighting inflation and keeping the franc strong within the European monetary system.

As a result, France has seen the traditional spread narrow in its long-term interest rates relative to those prevailing in Germany. A year ago, 10-year rates in France were 2 percentage points, or 200 basis points, higher than those in Germany. That spread was only 90 basis points last week, after touching a mid-week low of 80 basis points — not far from the all-time low briefly touched last May, at 72 basis points.

The rush to buy bonds was evident in the Eurobond market, where issuing activity picked up sharply last week. Most of the activity centered on sterling, the one market that offered borrowers the most attractive opportunities to swap fixed-rate funds into

See BONDS, Page 11

Warily, Forecasters Start to Chart U.S. Recovery

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy, jarred into recession by the start of the Gulf crisis five months ago, is apparently on the path toward recovery, boosted by the financial markets' enthusiastic reaction to the opening days of the war against Iraq.

But with the government warning the public to prepare for a drawn-out conflict, forecasters are distinctly uneasy about declaring an economic victory. Various scenarios — running from optimistic to worst-case outcomes — have emerged from the complex computer models forecasters use to chart the economy's future.

The key elements of those scenarios involve the innate capacity of the U.S. economy to bounce back from trouble; the price of oil; the confidence of consumers and business; and the fragile condition of the U.S. banking system.

From an economic standpoint, the outbreak of fighting already has produced a crucial result. The sharp drop in oil prices after Jan. 16 and a smaller but still-important decline in long-term interest rates have been distinct pluses in reversing the economy's decline. Lower oil prices should help ensure that the current economic slump does not drag on.

In the most common scenario, the slump ends no later than this spring. A more optimistic outlook, from government economists among others, has the economy turning upward as soon as the next month or two.

The worst-case scenarios, on the other hand, are brewed from a combination of an extended, bloody war, a traumatized American public and a crisis in the U.S. banking system.

If the war were to continue into the spring with daily reports of high American casualties, how would the American public react? It was the virtual collapse of consumer confidence following Iraq's Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait that did much of the economic damage last fall. Might a lengthy war and perhaps rising protests against it further undermine consumer attitudes and cause them to cut back even more their plans to buy new cars, homes and other goods?

Such a development cannot be completely ruled out, but it is not what most forecasters believe is probable. For example, when DRI-McGraw-Hill Inc., an economic forecasting and consulting firm in Lexington, Massachusetts, updated its forecast last week, it assumed a six-month war with a slow ground offensive that ultimately would cost $75 billion.

But even with that long a conflict in its model, DRI concluded that the economy will turn upward in late spring and that consumer confidence will slowly improve.

"It is bad for the economy," said DRI's chief economist, Roger Brinner. "We have a real war, and consumers are not going to feel good about the world. But we will still get a rise from the awful lows in confidence. There is an existential relief that something finally is happening."

In Mr. Brinner's forecast — which resembles other relatively cautious forecasts these days — civilian unemployment peaks next summer at 7.2 percent, up from 6.1 percent last month and 5.3 percent during most of 1989 and early 1990.

Once the war is over, consumer and business confidence bounce back and so does the economy, with the inflation-adjusted, gross national product rising at more than a 4 percent rate in the second half of this year. In the last three months of 1990, real GNP fell at an annual rate of 2.1 percent. Meanwhile, higher unemployment rates and more idle factory production lines are expected to help hold consumer price inflation to a rate of about 3 percent, half the 1990 pace.

Defense spending rises as a result of the war, but DRI does not expect it to provide much of a stimulus for the economy until after the war is over and decisions are made about how to replace the bombs, missiles, planes, tanks and other equipment used up in the fighting.

DRI does not believe the war's cost, which is assumed to be financed by borrowing and payments from U.S. allies, will cause serious problems for financial markets. The chairman of the Federal Reserve, Alan Greenspan, shares that view.

A more optimistic scenario is easy to sketch and is probably more likely to happen than the worst-case alternative.

The obvious route to a quicker end to the slump is either a shorter war or one in which American casualties remain low despite its length. In that case, consumers and business confidence might rebound as they anticipate a successful end of the war even while the fighting continued.

A short war also could boost the economy by knocking oil prices on down to $15 or $16 a barrel, from the $20 to $22 range now prevailing, some analysts believe. Earlier this month, oil prices were in the high $20s, and on the eve of the war reached $32.

Even without such a surge in confidence, the downturn still could hit bottom within a month or two, as the government predicts it will, if the war does not further

See ECONOMY, Page 11

Orders Surge for U.S. Tools

Show of Strength Amid Weakness

United Press International

WASHINGTON — U.S. machine-tool orders rose 44 percent in December to end the year 5.4 percent higher, in a show of strength in an otherwise weak economy, the Association of Manufacturing Technology said in a report for release Monday.

"The continued strong order levels are an indication that capital spending plans are holding firm despite current economic weakness," said Albert Moore, the association's president.

"The mentality of U.S. manufacturers has changed," Mr. Moore said. "Investment spending is no longer the first thing cut from the budget when a downturn approaches. On the contrary, manufacturers now realize that investment is the very thing needed to ensure efficient and competitive production."

Mr. Moore said December's level of orders was the highest monthly total since September 1989.

Orders for machine tools increased to $291.3 million in December from $202.7 million the month before and topped $2.96 billion for the year, the second-highest annual total since 1980, the association said.

Shipments of machine tools rose 31.2 percent in December from November, to $350.9 million, but were down 7.5 percent from year-earlier levels.

For the year, shipments rose 3.3 percent to $3.3 billion from $3.1 billion the year before.

Orders for metal-cutting equipment rose 26.9 percent in December to $173.4 million and closed out the year up 4.5 percent from year-ago levels at $2.06 billion.

Shipments of such tools gained 46.2 percent in December but ended 1990 down 1.2 percent from year-ago levels, at $2.32 billion.

Orders for metal-forming machines rose 78.4 percent in December to close the year up 7.6 percent at $894.6 million. Shipments of those tools were flat in December at $84.5 million and ended the year up 16 percent from year-ago levels.

Bonn Sees Much Lower Budget Gap

Reuters

BONN — The Finance Ministry confirmed Sunday that Germany's 1990 federal budget gap would be around 50 billion Deutsche marks ($33.7 billion), sharply below the 67 billion DM foreseen in Bonn's budget last year.

Separately, Finance Minister Theo Waigel said he does not plan to include tax increases in his 1991 budget draft, which he will present at the end of February.

A smaller-than-expected German government deficit for 1990, and possibly also in 1991, should please the capital markets, although the news will probably be overshadowed by continued worries about the Gulf War, economists said.

The government said total new public-sector borrowing in 1991 would stay well under 140 billion DM, a ceiling set by Mr. Waigel but called into question by economists recently.

Commerzbank AG's economist, Peter Pietsch, said he was surprised by the deficit news, but warned against excessive euphoria. "This is positive news but I wouldn't give the all clear sign yet," he said. "There are still too many risks linked to economic developments in eastern Germany and now in the Gulf."

The Finance Ministry said the 1990 federal deficit would be narrower because tax revenues were 4.2 billion DM higher than expected, and spending was down by 13-14 billion DM.

Economists had predicted that Bonn would raise taxes to cover the costs of unification while keeping borrowing in check. Otherwise, total public-sector borrowing would surge to around 150-160 billion DM.

Why Big Oil Quells Profit Glee

By Thomas C. Hayes
New York Times Service

DALLAS — In almost any industry, a batch of quarterly earnings reports heralding huge profit gains would bring on buoyant appraisals from gleeful executives. But not Big Oil. Despite vigorous profit gains in the fourth quarter announced last week by several oil giants, few industry executives were celebrating.

In releasing 1990 results, leaders of the largest international oil companies took pains to stress that their stunning profits from the last three months of 1990 constituted a solitary event, a bonanza from high oil prices that was unlikely to be repeated anytime soon.

Oil prices have indeed dropped since war broke out in the Gulf, and an oversupply of crude is expected to depress prices further when the conflict ends, taking oil industry profits with them. And oil companies say their earnings from the last quarter were dramatic in large part because the corresponding 1989 period against which they are compared was the worst in a decade for the industry.

Analysts expect the fourth-quarter operating profits for the 12 largest oil producers to increase by an average of 70 percent over the same period in 1989.

The oil executives' somber tone is intended in part to blunt populist opposition in Congress.

Given the public anger over high prices at the gas pump since the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in August, and given the anticipated wild increases in oil company earnings, some representatives drafted bills earlier this month proposing that oil companies be taxed on profits made from the high price of crude.

The breathtaking collapse in crude prices immediately after war flared in the Gulf early on Jan. 17 — prices fell by $10.56 a barrel the next day — may help muffle opposition on Capitol Hill for now. The closing price on Friday for the March contract of domestic light, sweet crude, was about $21.35 per barrel, far below the average crude price of nearly $30 a barrel in the fourth quarter.

But some long-standing adversaries of Big Oil may not back off so readily. "It is very disturbing to conservationists that the oil companies have profited so greatly by the war and the run-up in oil prices," said Sharon Newsome, vice president for resources conservation at the National Wildlife Federation, one of several environmental groups urging the oil companies to put these profits into the development of alternative energy sources.

The airline industry, which consumes huge quantities of jet fuel in 19,000 flights a day in the United States, is also up in arms and has appealed to Washington for help.

It suspects that oil companies kept jet fuel prices high in the last months of the year to recapture profits lost when competition stiffened and demand lapsed in gasoline sales after the initial jump in prices this autumn.

The price of jet fuel was 8 cents a

See OIL, Page 13

IEA Attacked By Boussena Of Algeria

Reuters

ALGIERS — Sadek Boussena, Algeria's industry minister and OPEC's president, on Sunday accused the International Energy Agency of helping to engineer a fall in oil prices at the start of the Gulf war.

The head of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries said in an interview with Algeria's official APS news agency that the Paris-based IEA had caused the fall by releasing oil stocks to the market.

"It has to be said that the IEA, which had until then refused to take any step to stabilize the market, resolutely took this action from the perspective of war," he said.

World oil prices soared to more than $40 a barrel in the weeks before the war.

U.S. Predicts 1992 Deficit for FDIC

By Stephen Labaton
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Raising the specter of another huge taxpayer bailout, the White House has estimated that the program that insures bank deposits will show a deficit sometime next year.

And after that, government officials said Friday, the hole will only grow deeper.

The official projection from the Office of Management and Budget, which was made in the budget request that the White House will send to Congress on Feb. 4, is the first to become public that suggests that the bank insurance fund could be insolvent as early as 1992.

The White House projection is that by the end of next year, the fund will have a deficit of $4 billion and that by 1995 the shortfall will be $23 billion.

A taxpayer rescue could be averted through increased industry contributions, but the insurance fund's troubles would still be felt by bank depositors and other customers through increased fees and lower rates paid on deposits.

The fund has posted three consecutive years of losses and is now at its lowest ratio of insurance to deposits since its creation in 1934.

Because of the growing number of failures of large banks, the fund is expected to show record losses for both last year and this year, totaling $9 billion. That would leave it with about $4 billion by the end of this year.

Administration officials have struggled in recent months to distinguish the plight of the fund and the commercial banking industry from that of the savings and loans.

The bailout of that industry could cost taxpayers as much as $500 billion over 40 years.

But the latest estimates on the bank fund and the failure of the banking industry to agree on a solution provide the strongest indication so far that a bailout to protect bank deposits may also be needed.

"The Treasury is looking at a budget that has a black hole and

See INSURE, Page 11

CURRENCY RATES

Jan. 25

Cross Rates

	$	£	DM	F.F.	Lire	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.68	3.29	1.1254	0.3316	0.15 *		5.472 *	1.324	1.5705 *	1.445	1.794 *
Brussels	30.6175	60.08	20.504	6.043	2.7413 *	18.2765	——	24.202	0.2334	26.48	32.79 *
Frankfurt	1.4867	2.915	——	0.2940	0.133 *	0.9871	4.853 *	1.1804	1.327 *	1.279	1.591 *
London (a)	1.9535	——	2.9196	0.9728	2.192.50	3.2356	63.79	2.4673	259.18	2.2867	183.26
Madrid	91.328	183.18	63.82	18.58	8.365 *	55.778	3.0523	74.376	76.825 *	69.441	——
Milan	1,115.75	2,192.60	751.67	221.17	——	644.73	36.487	890.09	8.863	799.78	11.359
New York (b)	——	1.9555 a	1.4895	0.3867	1.121.90	1.6805	39.71	1.203	132.55	1.1633	93.545
Paris	5.044	9.917	3.3937	——	0.4522 *	3.0147	0.165	4.0228	3.8884 *	4.335	5.485 *
Tokyo	132.40	259.84	88.95	26.35	0.1184	78.92	4.3183	105.53	——	114.29	1.4162
Toronto	1.164	2.2745	0.7779	0.2296	1.858 *	0.6918	2.795 *	0.9213	0.878 *	——	1.344 *
Zurich	1.258	2.4635	0.8449	0.2488	0.1126 *	0.75	4.1854 *	——	0.9514 *	1.0857	1.3439*
1 ECU	1.3866	0.2022	2.8488	4.9439	1,539.67	2.2098	42.2707	1.7258	181.82	1.6843	128.779
1 SDR	1.4361	0.7316	2.139	7.2434	1,682.49	2.4827	43.9681	1.8916	198.065	1.6443	134.326

Closings in Amsterdam, London and Zurich. Rates in other centers: New York closing rates.
†: Rate into rate at 3 p.m.
*a: $ to buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	6490.0	Greek drac.	157.95	Mex. peso	2936.00	S. Afr. rand	2.5486
Austral. $	1.2817	Hong Kong $	7.7915	N. Zealand $	1.675	Soviet ruble*	0.5527
Austr. schil.	10.44	Indian rupee	18.45	Norw. krone	5.8105	Swed. krona	5.555
Brazil cruz.	194.00	Indo. rupiah	1885.01	Port. escudo	131.50	Taiwan $	26.67
Chinese yuan*	5.2221	Irish £	0.5368	Saudi riyal	3.7496	Thai baht	25.21
Danish krone	5.717	Israeli shek.	1.9946	Sing. $	1.726	Turkish lira	2969.00
Egypt. pound	2.8972	Kuwaiti dinar	n.a.	S. Kor. won	718.40	UAE dirham	3.6725
Fin. markka	3.5915	Malay. ring.	2.7005			Venez. bolfv.	52.12

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.9538	1.9436	1.9332	Canadian dollar	1.1673	1.1708	1.1737
Deutsche mark	1.4808	1.4783	1.4752	Japanese yen	131.57	131.46	131.32
Swiss franc	1.2510	1.2497	1.2485				

Sources: NMB Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gasbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes

United States	Jan. 25	Jan. 18	Chge
DJ Indus.	2,459.41	2,446.78	+ 0.48 %
DJ Util.	206.93	205.92	+ 0.49 %
DJ Trans.	1,006.67	1,001.06	+ 0.56 %
S & P 100	317.08	314.99	+ 0.66 %
S & P 500	336.07	332.25	+ 1.16 %
S & P Ind	396.58	390.48	+ 1.56 %
NYSE Cp	183.38	180.87	+ 1.39 %
Britain			
FTSE 100	2,169.00	2,167.70	+ 0.01 %
FT 30	1,647.60	1,654.90	— 0.44 %
Japan			
Nikkei 225	23,573.	23,808.	— 0.99 %
West Germany			
DAX	1,381.43	1,405.06	— 1.68 %
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	3,206.36	3,072.17	+ 4.37 %
World			
MSCIP	467.90	460.50	+ 1.61 %

World Index From Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l.

Money Rates

United States	Jan. 25	Jan. 18
Discount rate	6½	6½
Prime rate	9½	9½
Federal funds rate	8.00	4½
Japan		
Discount	6.00	6.00
Call money	8 1/16	7 31/32
3-month interbank	8 1/32	8 1/32
West Germany		
Lombard	8½	8½
Call money	N.Q.	8.55
3-month interbank	9¼	9.45
Britain		
Bank base rate	14.00	14.00
Call money	14.00	14½
3-month interbank	13 15/16	14 1/16
Gold	Jan. 25	Jan. 18	Chge
London p.m. fix.s	374.25	378.25	— 1.06 %

Czechoslovakia: Dismantling Socialism

By Burton Bollag
New York Times Service

PRAGUE — The auction gavel came down on Saturday in Prague city hall, and Ladislav Krombholc became one of Czechoslovakia's first private owners of a fruit and vegetable store.

The 34-year-old writer and translator said he was already employing eight salesmen to sell produce at outdoor market stalls. Now, by being the last bidder to stay in the contest as the selling price hit $17,000, he became owner of his own store.

Mr. Krombholc's new shop, like many others, was sold without its real estate. The new owners will be guaranteed occupancy in the state-owned buildings, usually at extremely low rents, for two years.

After that, they will have to negotiate terms with the new owners of the land and buildings, as most of those, too, will be sold. After two years, the new real-estate owners will be free to rent the shops at whatever the market will bear.

"Of course it's a risk" said Mr. Krombholc, now elevated to the previously officially despised "bourgeois class." "But I'm absolutely sure I'll earn back my investment in a year."

Forty-two years after Czechoslovakia was taken over by one of Eastern Europe's most severely anti-capitalist governments, the country's new anti-Communist leaders have started an ambitious attempt at dismantling the present economy.

All of Czechoslovakia's several hundred thousand state-owned stores are being auctioned, a process that officials say should be more than half completed by the summer.

"This is the most important event in our economic reform," said Tomas Jezek, minister of privatization of the Czech Republic, one of the two constituent parts of the Czechoslovak Federation.

Unlike its neighbors, Hungary, Poland, and even the former East Germany, Czechoslovakia, under Communist rule, allowed almost no private shops or businesses.

During the worst Stalinist period of "liquidation of the capitalist class" during the 1950s, butchers, bakers, and other small shopkeepers were sometimes sentenced to

Officials said they were pleased with the enthusiastic degree of participation. Some of the stores were sold at more than 50 times the starting price.

forced labor in uranium mines. Often, their sole offense was belonging to the "enemy class."

For decades, stores were nothing more than the state-run retail distribution points of a stodgy command economy. Today most are old-fashioned, and badly in need of renovation.

Moreover, although Czechoslovakia had one of the highest living standards in the East bloc, the choice of retail goods is even now much more limited and less modern than in the West.

At a first round of bidding for each store, only Czechoslovaks were allowed to take part, including anyone who was a citizen as far back as 1948. To reduce the chance of foreign investors using Czechoslovaks as fronts for buying prime shop space, new owners cannot sell to foreigners for two years.

Any stores not sold are sent to a second auction, in which foreigners can bid. Officials say they are unworried by the prospects of an economic takeover by their far richer neighbors, the Germans and Austrians.

"Let them; why not?" said Mr. Jezek. "What we need is prosperous shops. The customer doesn't care who the owner is."

But Czechoslovaks appear to resent more the fact that under the Communist system, those who were able to accumulate the most money were black-market money changers, swindlers, and higher-ranking Communist Party members who could exploit various connections.

But officials said that was an injustice the country has to live with.

"It's sure, there is dirty money here" said Mr. Jezek. "But the best method for cleaning the money is to let them invest it."

After Saturday's auctioning, officials said they were pleased with the enthusiastic degree of participation. Some of the seven fruit and vegetable stores and food markets were sold at more than 50 times the starting price.

Several hundred spectators, who paid almost $2 for tickets to attend the proceedings at city hall, applauded the bidders as they pushed the prices up in bidding wars.

Officials say the biggest problem in auctioning off hundreds of thousands of stores is claims for restitution of the property from former owners. A first restitution law passed in the fall covers former owners whose small properties were confiscated by the Communists after 1955, in the "final phase of the liquidation of the capitalist class."

Those people have until the end of April to claim their property. A new law is expected soon, returning the larger properties taken in the first years after the Communists took power in 1948.

Shops cannot be auctioned off "when there is any doubt as to the ownership" said Mr. Jezek.

The new shop owners have no obligation to retain current shop employees. If they lose their jobs, the state organization that currently employs them must continue paying their wages for five months. Czechoslovakia also has instituted unemployment payments to give some protection to the growing number of jobless, as inefficient businesses begin closing.

Herald Tribune
NOW PRINTED IN NEW YORK AND TOKYO FOR SAME DAY DELIVERY IN KEY CITIES
TO SUBSCRIBE, CALL US!
In the U.S.: 1-800-882 2884
(IN NEW YORK, CALL 212-752-3890)
In Tokyo: (3) 3201 0205

Looking to Reach the Trendsetters in the Fashion Industry? Reach Them in the IHT.

On March 16th, the International Herald Tribune delivers a unique opportunity for fashion advertisers with our Fashion Special Report.

In this preview, IHT fashion editor Suzy Menkes will be identifying emerging trends for next winter.

And in addition to the IHT's global readership, 2,000 additional copies will be specially delivered to the people you most want to reach at the ready-to-wear shows in Paris.

Don't miss out on this unique advertising opportunity.

For more information, call:

Dominique Bouvet in Paris
(33-1) 46 37 93 80

Penny Snowe in London
(44-71) 836 4802

Gianni Soddu in Milan
(39-2) 546 2573

Dick Evans in New York
(1-212) 752 3890

Or contact your local IHT representative.

Herald Tribune

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Securities, London, Tel: 01 323 11 30. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. January 25

Australian Dollars

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
A B N Austral	14½	94	99½	10.68	
A I D C	13¾	91	97	11.54	
Anz Bk Gp	n.a.	91	84¼	n.a.	
Anz Bk Gp	12⅛	92	98⅝	13.73	
Austri Control	12½	93	99	12.78	
Austri Control	13⅝	94	102	12.81	
Austria	14¼	92	101½	12.46	
B M W Fin	14½	92	101¼	12.91	
B P Capital	14⅛	92	100⅛	13.57	
B P Capital	12¾	92	99	13.46	
B P CapitalA'	13⅝	92	100¼	13.07	
C B A	12⅝	93	99	13.86	
C B A	15¼	94	104⅝	13.41	
C B A	14	94	101⅞	13.25	
C B A	14	95	102	13.32	
C B A	13⅜	99	104½	12.82	
Council Europe	14	92	102	12.34	
Cr Suisse	14½	92	100¾	13.36	
Denmark	13¼	93	97⅛	13.64	
Deut Bk Aust	14½	95	104	13.16	
Deut Bk Fin	15	94	104¾	13.04	
Eurofima	12½	93	99¾	12.54	
Eurofima	13⅞	94	101½	12.86	
Eurofima	13	95	101	12.66	
Exportfinans	14½	93	102½	13.29	
Girozentr Wien	12¾	92	99¼	13.06	
I B M	15¼	93	103½	13.37	
I B M Aus Cred	12⅛	92	99	13.45	
I B M Aus Cred	13	92	99¼	13.42	
I B M Aus Cred	16	92	104⅛	13.42	
I B M Aust	15½	92	102¼	13.08	
I B M Aust	15⅝	93	103½	13.68	
I C I	15	92	101¼	13.27	
I C I	15½	92	103	13.25	
Mcdonalds Con	15	95	105	13.36	
N S W Treasury	14⅛	92	101	12.93	
Natl Austrl Bk	14⅛	94	103¼	12.36	
Rank Xerox	14¼	91	100½	13.18	
S E C Victoria	15½	94	104	13.61	
S E K	14½	92	101	13.16	
S E K	12¾	93	98	13.71	
SBC Australia	14¾	94	104	13.12	
Soc Gen	12½	93	98½	13.21	
St Bk Nsw	13⅞	93	101½	12.16	
St Bk Nsw	14½	94	102¾	13.35	
St Bk Nsw	14¼	99	106	13.02	
St Bk Sth Aust	15¼	94	103¾	13.67	
Sweden	15	94	104¾	13.21	
Sweden	13¾	94	102	12.90	
Volkswagen	15	94	104	13.33	
World Bk	13⅜	92	100½	12.54	
World Bk	14¼	94	103	13.06	
World Bk	12¾	94	99½	12.87	
World Bk	13½	95	102½	12.73	
World Bk	14½	96	106	12.83	
World Bk Feb	14⅛	92	100⅝	12.91	
World Bk Jul	12¾	93	98	13.66	
World Bk Mar	12¼	93	99½	12.99	

Canadian Dollars

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
A B B Fin Inc	11½	92	100⅜	11.08	+80
A I D C	10	91	99¼	11.60	+141
A I D C	10¼	93	97	11.54	+125
A K Z O	11	91	99¾	11.68	+141
Abbey Natl	10¼	94	97¼	11.18	+103
Abbey Natl	10⅛	93	97½	11.82	+151
Alberta Nat Gs	10⅛	93	96½	11.65	+133
Alberta Prov	10¼	94	99⅞	10.75	+60
Amer Genl	10	91	99	11.44	+117
Amex	9	94	93½	11.51	+139
Arco Fin	11	93	98	11.87	+155
Asik-Coer	10¼	91	98¾	11.61	+134
Austri Control	10⅞	92	99¾	10.81	+54
Austri Control	11¾	95	103⅛	10.80	+57
Austri Control	10¼	99	97	10.78	+53
Austri Control	9	97	91½	10.96	+81
Austri Saarkas	9⅞	92	98½	11.16	+83
Avco Fin Serv	10⅝	92	97¾	11.67	+140
Avco Fin Serv	11⅛	92	99½	11.88	+161
B C Province	9¼	96	93¾	10.98	+46
B C Province	13½	91	100½	11.42	+115
B F C E	10	94	97⅛	10.62	+48
B N P	10⅛	94	97⅞	10.83	+68
B N P	10⅛	91	99½	11.46	+119
B N P	11⅛	92	97¾	13.35	+308
Bayernhyp Fin	10⅛	92	98¾	11.12	+85
Bca Inc	9⅝	93	97	11.16	+86
Bell Canad Resp	9⅞	96	98¼	12.46	+220
Bell Canada	10⅝	99	98¾	10.95	+70
Bell Canada	10⅝	04	98⅛	11.07	+77
Bell Canada	9¾	06	88	11.02	+66
Bell Canada	10	91	99⅝	12.23	+196
Bell Canada	12¾	00	99	12.53	+228
Bergen City	8⅝	94	93	11.32	+120
Berliner Bk	10¼	91	99¼	10.97	+70
Bhf-Bk Fin	10⅝	92	98⅝	11.17	+90
Bk Montr Realt	9½	94	94	11.04	+91
Bk Montr Realt	10¼	92	98½	11.46	+139
Bk Montreal	10¼	91	99	11.53	+126
Bk Montreal	11¼	91	100	10.93	+66
Bk Nova Scotia	9⅜	97	90	12.88	+193
Bk Tokyo	8½	94	92½	11.36	+124
Bk Tokyo	10⅛	92	99¼	11.44	+117
Bk Tokyo	10⅝	93	93¾	12.79	+255
Bmw Fin	10¼	95	95¾	11.35	+112
Borden Inc	10⅝	93	98¼	11.34	+117
Bq Intl Lux	11	92	101½	10.02	-25
Bq Paribas	10¼	91	99	11.43	+116
Brit Columb	9¼	91	96⅞	10.98	+69
Brit Columb	9⅝	01	89¾	11.07	+82
Brit Columb	12	93	101½	11.32	+111
Brit Columb	12⅛	91	100½	11.24	+97
C B A	9½	92	98⅝	11.36	+109
C C J Quebec	10	91	98⅝	11.48	+121
C E P M E	10	91	97½	13.56	+329
C I B C	9	92	99¼	11.53	+126
C I B C	9⅝	91	98⅝	11.80	+73
C I B C	9⅞	91	99½	11.49	+122
C I B C	10⅝	91	99⅞	11.19	+92
C I B C	11	91	101½	9.51	-76
C I B C Sing	11⅜	94	101½	11.13	+101
C N C A	12⅝	93	102¼	11.19	+88
C N T	9⅝	94	96	11.14	+101
Can Natl Railw	9⅞	96	96¼	11.21	+107
Can Natl Railw	9⅝	94	96½	11.24	+113
Can Natl Railw	12½	95	102	11.34	+87
Canada	n.a.	01	29	12.83	+259
Canada Trust	9¾	92	98½	11.32	+105
Can Trustco	10⅛	93	97	11.65	+135
Carlsberg	10	97	94	11.48	+103
Cdn Natl Railw	11⅛	93	100¼	10.93	+62

ECU Straights

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld	
A B B	8¾	94	93	11.11	+82
A K Z O	7⅞	91	97½	11.09	+45
Abb Fin Inc	10½	92	100⅛	10.15	
Abbey Natl	9	92	97½	10.72	+26
Abbey Natl	10⅛	95	97½	10.81	
[illegible]					

Yen Straights

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
A I D C	4	96	89	8.73	
Abbey Natl	5⅝	92	96¾	9.56	
Abbey Natl	5¼	94	88	9.44	
Allied Corp	6⅞	91	97	10.43	
Amex	5⅝	91	98½	12.25	
[illegible]					

Pound Sterling

Issuer	Cpn	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
A I D C	10½	99	93⅝	11.69	+100
Abbey Natl	11⅛	95	98½	12.52	+178
Abbey Natl	13⅝	95	104	12.06	+110
Alliance	11⅛	94	98¼	12.24	+126
Alliance	11⅛	96	96⅝	12.20	+141
Alliance	14¼	95	106⅛	12.28	+124
[illegible]					

TO OUR READERS IN WARSAW

Hand-delivery of the IHT day-of-publication is now available.
Please call:
MINI-MAX GMBH
Tel: 20 12 71

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, January 25.

NEW YORK (AP)— The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

Fund	Bid	Ask
AAL Mutual:		
CaGr p	11.11	11.67
Inco p	9.69	10.17
MuBd p	9.99	10.49
AARP Invst:		
CaGr	24.50	NL
GiniM	15.33	NL
GthInc	23.98	NL
HQ Bd	15.18	NL
TxFBd	16.80	NL
TxFSh	15.24	NL
ABT Funds:		
Emrg p	8.32	8.73
FL TF	10.33	10.85
GthIn p	8.57	9.00
SecIn p	9.18	9.64
UtilIn p	11.34	11.91
AHA Bal	10.08	NL
AdsnCa p	17.00	17.53
AEGON USA:		
CapApp	3.25	3.41
HIYld	9.29	9.75
Gwth	5.13	5.39
AFA NAv	9.38	9.85
AFA Tele	13.02	13.67
[illegible]		

NL— No initial sales load. f— Previous day's quote. r— Redemption charge may apply. x— Ex dividend.

هكذا من الأصل

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by William Bourne

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Fifth Avenue Capital Trust	$200	1995	¼	100	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Extendable until 1997. Fees not disclosed. (Goldman Sachs Int'l)
Fifth Avenue Capital Trust	$ 25	1995	0.45	100	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. (Goldman Sachs Int'l)
Fifth Avenue Capital Trust	$275	1995	¾	100	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. (Goldman Sachs Int'l)
Collateralized Mortgage Securities 7	£135	2028	0.40	100	—	Over 3-month Libor until 1993 and 0.70% over thereafter. Expected average life 1.06 years. Fees 0.20%. Denominations £10,000. (S.G. Warburg Securities)
Collateralized Mortgage Securities 7	£120	2028	½	100	—	Over 3-month Libor until 1996 and 0.90% over thereafter. Expected average life 3.74 years. Fees 0.56%. Denominations £10,000. (S.G. Warburg Securities)
Collateralized Mortgage Securities 7	£45	2028	0.60	100	—	Over 3-month Libor until 1998 and 0.90% over thereafter. Expected average life 6.58 years. Fees 0.85%. Denominations £10,000. (S.G. Warburg Securities)
MBE Finance	ECU 235	1993	¼	100.10	—	Below 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.10%. (Mitsubishi Finance Int'l)
Fixed-Coupons						
European Investment Bank	$400	1997	9¼	102.90	103.17	Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. Denominations $10,000. (Lehman Brothers Int'l)
General Electric Capital	$250	1994	8¼	101.68	100.25	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Swiss Bank Corp.)
Eurofima	£50	1999	11⅝	100.975	101.13	Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. Denominations £10,000. (J.P. Morgan Securities)
European Coal and Steel Community	£50	1996	11½	100.30	100.35	Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. (Bankers Trust Int'l)
Ford Credit Funding	£40	1995	13¼	101.10	—	Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. (J.P. Morgan Securities)
General Electric Capital	£75	1994	11¾	101½	100.15	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Hambros Bank)
Nordic Investment Bank	£100	1996	11⅜	99.96	99.90	Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. (Credit Suisse First Boston)
Ontario Province	£100	2001	11⅛	101⅜	99.38	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (J.P. Morgan Securities)
World Bank	£100	2001	11⅛	99.65	100.00	Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. (Barclays de Zoete Wedd Securities)
Crediop	ITL 300,000	1996	12⅛	101½	99.90	Callable at 101 from 1994. Fees 1⅝%. (Banca Nazionale del Lavoro)
Oesterreichische Kontrollbank	ECU 150	1995	10¾	102½	102.80	Noncallable. Fees 0.225%. (J.P. Morgan Securities)
State Bank of South Australia	Au$ 60	1994	13	101¾	101.55	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Hambros Bank)
Hankyu	¥ 20,000	2001	7⅛	101	—	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Daiwa Europe)
Kumagai Gumi	¥ 50,000	1998	7¼	101⅛	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Daiwa Europe)
Equity-Linked						
Hankyu	$250	1998	open	100	102.75	Coupon indicated at 6⅞%. Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Jan. 29. (Daiwa Europe)
Japan Airport Terminal	$130	1995	4½	100	104.25	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Jan. 29. (Yamaichi Int'l Europe)
Toyo Kanetsu	$100	1995	4½	100	108.00	Noncallable. Each $10,000 bond with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at 697 yen per share and at 133.40 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Yamaichi Int'l Europe)
Toyo Tire & Rubber	$100	1995	4½	100	102.50	Noncallable. Each $10,000 bond with two warrants exercisable into company's shares at 580 yen per share and at 133.40 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Yamaichi Int'l Europe.)
Hokuetsu Metals	DM 45	1995	5¼	100	100.75	Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Jan. 28. (Nikko Securities)
Kitz	DM 120	1995	5⅛	100	99.50	Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Jan. 30. (Daiwa Europe Deutschland)
UBE Industries	DM 170	1995	5⅛	100	100.13	Noncallable. Each 5,000-mark note with five warrants exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Jan. 29. (Yamaichi Bank Deutschland)

Uncertainty Drives Bonds

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Uncertainty is at a premium in the U.S. Treasury market, and most other markets, these days.

An Iraqi missile attack against Saudi Arabia, Israel or the U.S.-led allies can inflict nearly instant punishment on a market. Trades are made under the flicker of television's real-time war reports; traders tune in round the clock.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

"Every day the markets show us how vulnerable they are," said Anthony Karydakis, an economist at First Chicago Corp.

On Friday, bonds fell when investors overestimated how weak the U.S. economy was in the last quarter.

Also weighing on the bond market, which always fears any development that could stimulate inflation and higher interest rates, was the persistent high level of the rate that banks charge one another for temporary loans.

Despite another move by the Federal Reserve to add reserves to the banking system, the interbank lending rate soared as high as 9 percent just before the close Friday.

The U.S. Treasury market now sits at a crossroads, analysts said. War in the Gulf and recession at home offer the biggest challenges, and the market's response to a new and huge supply of Treasury securities to be auctioned in two weeks will largely depend on how the war and the recession go.

Activity in the financial markets is slowly but surely returning to normal, said James Winder of Merrill Lynch. But that does not preclude erratic trading, dealers said.

While war and new supply will keep the market uncertain, "deepening recession, further Fed (credit) easings, prospects for significantly lower inflation and widespread financial distress point to significantly lower Treasury yields," wrote Philip Braverman, senior vice president and chief economist at DKB Securities Corp., in his weekly DKB Securities market report.

The market may not shine this coming week, but if investors hold on long enough, the prospects for improvement are great, he said.

Others say the risks are greater. "Those who believe in a short war scenario are probably best advised to be fully invested now," wrote economists at Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette in their market letter. "Investors betting on a longer war may want to await lower prices and higher yields before committing their capital to the bond market."

On Friday, the Treasury's benchmark long bond, the 8.75 percent issue maturing in August 2020, had recovered slightly to close down 28/32, at 105 26/32. Its yield climbed to 8.22 percent, from 8.15 percent the day before and 8.17 percent a week earlier.

Because of the confusion over the funds rate, dealers said it had a minimal, if any, influence on Treasury bill rates, which are most sensitive to changes in the funds rate.

The discount rate on 90-day bills rose five basis points, or hundredths of a percentage point, to 6.18 percent.

Six-month bills gained three basis points, to 6.20 percent, and one-year bills advanced four basis points, to 6.20 percent.

(Reuters, NYT)

Columbia Seizure Likely To Undermine Junk Bonds

Reuters

NEW YORK — The seizure of the once high-flying Columbia Savings & Loan Association by U.S. regulators, while expected in the junk-bond market, may still undermine prices and sentiment when trading resumes Monday, according to bond dealers.

They speculated that the move, made Friday, may cause the government-backed Resolution Trust Corp. to accelerate the sale in the marketplace of junk bonds it holds from failed thrifts.

In Los Angeles, analysts said the takeover of Columbia was inevitable, particularly given the negative outlook for the junk-bond market.

Columbia, of Beverly Hills, California, had been trying desperately to sell its huge $2.1 billion junk-bond portfolio, but in the end the two bids that were submitted were rejected by the regulators.

"They were obviously low bids and the outcome was inevitable," said Kenneth Thomas, who heads his own consulting business on the thrift industry in Miami.

Mr. Thomas estimated that the takeover by Resolution Trust would cost about $1.5 billion. He said it would also make the government about the third-largest holder of junk bonds in the United States, when Columbia's portfolio is added to the $3 billion-worth of junk bonds the government currently holds.

Business Groups Urge Revival of GATT Talks

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Business groups from throughout the world have called for a resumption of the trade talks that broke down last month in Brussels over the European Community's refusal to negotiate farm policies with the United States and other leading food-exporting nations.

The business groups pushed for a resumption of the talks during a meeting in Washington on Thursday and Friday. The impasse on the farm issue has blocked broader efforts to liberalize world trade under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

"Business in the U.S., Europe and Japan is just not satisfied to see governments say we tried, but we didn't succeed. That's not good enough," said R. K. Morris, director of international trade for the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States.

The 13,500-member association is the chief sponsor of the meeting, which included the Keidanren, the key Japanese business group; the Union of Industrial and Employers Confederations of Europe, the business federation of the 12-nation European Community, and a number of national organizations like the Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie, the Confederation of British Industry, the Conseil National du Patronat Français and others.

The organizations at the meeting represented companies doing 75 percent to 80 percent of world trade and employing nearly 300 million workers.

The business organizations say they are trying to convince political leaders that a compromise on agriculture could bring about the wider benefits of liberalization in manufacturing and services, which provide most of the industrialized world's jobs and income.

■ Goodwill, Little Progress

Plenty of goodwill but little concrete progress was seen at a meeting in Punta del Este, Uruguay, to salvage the deadlocked world trade talks, Reuters reported.

Representatives from six Latin American farm exporting countries met the EC Commission vice president, Frans Andriessen, on Friday to break the ice on talks on a new round of GATT.

While delegates were unanimous on the need for a new accord to reduce trade barriers and cut unfair competition, there was no softening of positions from either Latin America or Europe on the main stumbling block of European farm subsidies.

INSURE: *Deficit Foreseen for '92*

(Continued from first finance page)
saying our first job is to fill that black hole," a bank lobbyist said.

"If the economy and the real estate markets do not turn around soon," he added, "then it is clear we will not be able to make up the difference."

Industry representatives met with regulators and Treasury officials last week to try to find a way to rebuild the insurance fund through industry contributions in a way that would not cripple banks, many of which have been posting anemic profits.

"They are still far from any agreement," said L. William Seidman, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

He added that within the next month, the fund would probably consider another increase in the premium that banks pay to it.

On Jan. 1, that premium rose to 19.5 cents for every $100 in deposits, from 12 cents.

Lobbyists are predicting that it could soon be increased again, to at least 23 cents. For the first nine months of 1990, the industry earned about 60 cents for each $100 in deposits.

ECONOMY: *Several Scenarios for Post-War Upturn*

(Continued from first finance page)
undercut confidence. There were signs in both the fourth-quarter GNP report and the December industrial-production report that the worst of the recessionary forces were waning, as Mr. Greenspan said earlier this month probably was the case.

"The numbers make me more optimistic," said Michael Darby, commerce undersecretary, after the GNP report was released Friday. Mr. Darby noted that business inventories fell sharply in the fourth quarter, suggesting the stage may be set for some modest production increases before long.

"The inventory story is a real one," Mr. Darby said. "It is hard to have a big recession without an inventory problem." While declines in economic activity that have already occurred probably ensure that first quarter GNP will also be down from the fourth quarter, "the inventory situation argues that the first quarter will be a bit better," he said.

When the shooting war began Jan. 17, the stock, bond and oil markets all rallied. The key to the upbeat response was the apparent inability of Iraqi forces to damage or even pose a serious threat to oil fields and production facilities in Saudi Arabia.

"U.S. Air Force mastery of the sky implies that Saudi oil production is not at risk from Iraqi attack," said Charles Lieberman, managing director of Manufacturers Hanover Securities Corp. in New York. "With ample supplies worldwide, oil prices should decline significantly in the days ahead, even from current levels."

The remaining potential danger to the economy, in the view of many forecasters, is a disaster in the troubled U.S. financial system. None of the several hundred bank failures of recent years has shaken consumers' basic faith in the banking system. Nevertheless, there is always the risk that the failure of one or more large banks could finally shake that faith.

A turnaround in depressed auto production could be the spark that signals the economy has hit bottom.

HIGH TECH COMPANY FOR SALE

located in southern Germany with good contacts into the new eastern part. Microchip (ASIC) and PCB Design Center, fully equipped with top designsystems (workstations) and other hard-software.

A crew of 20 highly experienced and motivated staff. We also have a range of in-house designed PC coprocessor cards and a good know how in computer networking.

Appr. DM 3 Million; Negotiable

Contact: Box No. D359, I.H.T., 181 ave. Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Euro Disneyland Launches Financing

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Financing for the second phase of the Euro Disneyland theme park under construction outside Paris was launched in the international credit market last week.

The total cost for this part of the project, called Phase 1B and targeted for the construction of five hotels, amounts to 5.9 billion French francs ($1.16 billion), and of this 2.9 billion francs is being raised through a syndicated loan.

Like the the 7 billion franc credit launched last year to finance the construction of the park itself, the new loan runs for 18 years and is a project financing, which means that lenders have no claim on Disney but are secured only by the hotels, the cash flow they are expected to generate and the equity investment.

The equity cushion supporting this phase of the project consists of 475 million francs in share capital put up by Euro Disneyland SA and 1.8 billion francs of subordinated debt that is initially being taken by Euro Disneyland but that it can subsequently resell. The remaining 800 million francs is being advanced by suppliers.

In a reflection of the trend toward higher pricing on loans seen in all market sectors, Euro Disneyland is paying more on this loan than it did last year. The margin ranges from 1⅛ points over the Paris interbank offered rate to a possible low of ⅞-point. Last year, the margin ranged from ¾-point over PIBOR to a low of ½-point.

In both loans, the high opening rate applies until completion of the project. Subsequent declines are determined by how successful the project is in meeting specific financial criteria.

Underwriting the new loan are five French institutions — Indosuez, Banque Nationale de Paris, Crédit Foncier, Crédit Locale and Crédit Nationale. In addition there are four foreign underwriters — Citibank, Deutsche Bank, Long Term Credit Bank of Japan and National Westminster.

J.P. Morgan and Suez are joint arrangers of the financing, but to the consternation of some the underwriters Morgan is not participating in the syndicated credit. Officials at Morgan say only that its role is confined to "other aspects of the transaction," which are not being publicly spelled out.

Two Italian borrowers tapped the international market last week. Fonpiemonte, a regional mortgage bank, appointed Manufacturers Hanover and London Italian Bank to syndicate a 10-year loan of 100 million European currency units $138 million. Interest is set at 37 ½ basis points over the six-month interbank offered rate. Front-end fees range up to 17 ½ basis points.

Alumix, an affiliate of the state holding company EFIM, appointed Manufacturers Hanover and Westdeutsche Landesbank to arrange an $80 million, three-year loan carrying a margin of 35 basis points over the London interbank offered rate. Top commissions paid to underwriters amount to 20 basis points.

Norske Shell is expected to enter the market this week seeking a loan of up to $400 million.

A new study on the short-term commercial paper market by Moody's Investors Service last week estimated that 57 percent of the nearly $1 billion in defaults experienced between June 1989 and October 1990 occurred in European markets.

Not surprisingly, as Moody's is a rating agency, the study highlights the fact that "none of the defaults during the 16-month period occurred with issuers that had a prime short-term rating from Moody's at the time of default."

Traditionally, investors in the international market have been less demanding for formal ratings, although this has been changing.

But Moody's also implicitly criticizes other aspects of the international market, noting that "in Europe, on average, CP maturities are typically 60 to 70 days, compared with 30 days in the United States. As a result, European investors are less able to pull back quickly when an issuer shows signs of weakness or ratings drop."

BONDS: *Gulf Background Noise*

(Continued from first finance page)
floating-rate liabilities at a cost substantially below the London interbank offered rate.

The outstanding feature of the new business was the high triple-A quality of the issuers. The World Bank and the province of Ontario, making its first appearance since 1972, both raised £100 million ($195 million) for 10 years, paying coupons of 11⅛ percent. Eurofima, the financing arm of European national railways, sold £50 million of eight-year paper that is fungible with an existing issue raising the total outstanding to a more-liquid £125 million.

The European Coal & Steel Community tapped the market for £50 million, Nordic Investment Bank for £100 million and General Electric Co. for £75 million. Terms on the NIB issue, a tad less generous than the Coal & Steel Community, as well as the GE issue were considered too tight, but fared well as investors rushed to get into sterling before Britain starts to reduce interest rates.

In the rush, even double-A-rated Ford tapped £40 million of four-year notes into the market.

In the floating-rate market, National Home Loans raised £295 million using mortgages on its books to securitize Collateralized Mortgage Securities 7, a special-purpose vehicle. The average life ranges from just over one year to 3¾ years and 6½ years, designed to appeal to different classes of investors.

But bankers report that the market for collateralized securities has become fragile, with the spreading recession in Britain and North America casting a shadow over the security of such instruments.

While mortgage-backed securities are the oldest and best known variation — and also the safest on the assumption that however hard-pressed consumers are, they do not want to lose their homes — the assumed safety of collateralized debt got a knock late Friday when Moody's, the U.S. rating agency, lowered its credit rating for Citicorp, the holding company which owns Citibank. Included in the downgrade is about $6 billion of collateralized debt.

Moody's downgraded about $31 billion of long- and short-term debt of both Citicorp and Citibank. About 10 percent of the total is outstanding in the Eurobond market.

The agency downgraded Citicorp's senior debt to BAA2 from A3, moving the holding company down from its lowest "good" rating to the middle "adequate" status. Moody's defines bonds in this category as "lacking outstanding investment characteristics and in fact have speculative characteristics as well."

Subordinated debt was cut to BAA3 from BAA1, preferred stock to BA1 from A3 and commercial paper to prime-3 from prime-2. The rating on Citibank's long-term deposits and letter-of-credit, or LOC-backed issues fell to A2 from A1. Its short-term deposits and short-term LOC-backed issues were affirmed at prime-1.

COMPANY RESULTS

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Japan

Isuzu Motors

Year	1990	1989
Revenue	1.52 T	1.32 T
Profit	(a)7.750	16,610.
Per Share	—	18.08

T: trillion; a: loss.

United States

American Brands

4th Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	3,760.	2,990.
Net Inc.	11.48	172.00
Per Share	0.04	0.88
Year	1990	1989
Revenue	13,800.	11,980.
Net Inc.	596.00	630.00
Per Share	2.99	3.26

Cabot

4th Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	448.30	406.60
Net Inc.	19.30	18.40
Per Share	0.75	0.71

Nets include loss provisions of $14.4 million vs $12.6 million.

Harris

2nd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	775.70	766.40
Net Inc.	(a)55.80	30.80
Per Share	—	0.78
1st Half	1991	1990
Revenue	1,510.	1,500.
Net Inc.	(a)38.3	56.40
Per Share	—	1.44

a: loss.

Morgan Stanley

4th Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	1,480.	1,590.
Net Inc.	58.30	148.60
Per Share	1.41	3.80
Year	1990	1989
Revenue	5,870.	5,830.
Net Inc.	270.40	443.00
Per Share	6.75	11.21

Norfolk Southern

4th Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	1,120.	1,110.
Net Inc.	117.10	148.20
Per Share	0.75	0.87
Year	1990	1989
Revenue	4,620.	4,540.
Net Inc.	556.70	606.20
Per Share	3.43	3.48

1990 quarter net includes charge of $29.5 million.

NYNEX

4th Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	3,440.	3,370.
Net Inc.	60.70	(a)43.70
Per Share	0.30	—
Year	1990	1989
Revenue	13,590.	13,200.
Net Inc.	949.40	807.60
Per Share	4.78	4.10

a: loss.

Olin

4th Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	640.00	600.00
Net Inc.	8.00	31.00
Per Share	0.37	1.50
Year	1990	1989
Revenue	2,600.	2,580.
Net Inc.	84.00	124.00
Per Share	4.03	6.02

1990 quarter net includes gain of $39 million.

Owens-Corning Fib.

4th Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	769.00	871.00
Net Inc.	(a)33.00	46.80
Per Share	—	1.09
Year	1990	1989
Revenue	3,110.	3,000.
Net Inc.	73.00	172.00
Per Share	1.73	4.00

a: loss. 1990 nets include charges of $51 million in quarter and of $2 million in year.

Phelps Dodge

4th Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	636.10	615.70
Net Inc.	102.90	(a)140.7
Per Share	2.98	—
Year	1990	1989
Revenue	2,640.	2,700.
Net Inc.	454.90	266.50
Per Share	13.12	7.59

a: loss. 1989 nets include charges of $588.7 million.

Quaker Oats

2nd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	1,290.	1,140.
Oper. Net	33.10	28.20
Oper. Share	0.43	0.36
1st Half	1991	1990
Revenue	2,420.	2,350.
Oper. Net	66.30	67.80
Oper. Share	0.85	0.85

Sara Lee

2nd Quar.	1991	1990
Revenue	3,360.	3,110.
Net Inc.	160.80	140.30
Per Share	0.68	0.61
1st Half	1991	1990
Revenue	6,430.	5,850.
Net Inc.	273.10	243.10
Per Share	1.10	0.99

Schering-Plough

4th Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	800.00	776.90
Net Inc.	130.60	111.10
Per Share	0.58	0.49
Year	1990	1989
Revenue	3,320.	3,160.
Net Inc.	565.10	471.30
Per Share	2.50	2.09

Shell Oil

4th Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	7,700.	5,500.
Net Inc.	466.00	264.00
Year	1990	1989
Revenue	24,800.	22,000.
Net Inc.	1,040.	1,410.

Sherwin-Williams

4th Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	517.40	478.70
Net Inc.	21.00	19.80
Per Share	0.48	0.46
Year	1990	1989
Revenue	2,270.	2,120.
Net Inc.	122.70	108.90
Per Share	2.82	2.52

Texas Instruments

4th Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	1,760.	1,720.
Net Inc.	(a)56.0	36.80
Per Share	—	0.30
Year	1990	1989
Revenue	6,570.	6,520.
Net Inc.	(a)75.00	253.00
Per Share	—	3.04

a: loss. Per share results after preferred dividends.

Trinova

4th Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	496.50	505.90
Net Inc.	4.45	20.30
Per Share	0.16	0.60
Year	1990	1989
Revenue	1,960.	1,940.
Net Inc.	45.50	32.30
Per Share	1.51	0.95

1990 year net includes gain of $2 million.

USAir Group

4th Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	1,660.	1,500.
Net Loss	221.00	101.70
Year	1990	1989
Revenue	6,560.	6,250.
Net Loss	454.40	63.20

US West

4th Quar.	1990	1989
Revenue	2,640.	2,540.
Net Inc.	348.00	344.40
Per Share	0.89	0.92
Year	1990	1989
Revenue	9,960.	9,690.
Net Inc.	1,200.	1,110.
Per Share	3.11	3.01

Per share results restated for 2-for-1 split in May.

EASTERN & CENTRAL EUROPE
THE NEW ENERGY PICTURE
BUDAPEST, MARCH 4-5, 1991

MARCH 4

OPENING KEYNOTE ADDRESS
Jozsef Antall, Prime Minister, Hungary*

THE GEOPOLITICS OF OIL
Anthony Sampson, Journalist and International Writer, London

RESTRUCTURING THE STATE COMPANIES
Dr Jozsef Toth, Managing Director, Mineralimpex, Budapest
Senior Executive, OMV AG, Vienna*

EMERGING PATTERNS OF SUPPLY & DEMAND
Dr Burckhard Bergmann, Member of the Executive Board, Ruhrgas AG, Essen
Robert Skinner, Director, Office of Long-Term Cooperation & Policy Analysis, International Energy Agency, Paris
Dr Alexey Yakushin, Chief of Energy Group, Institute for International Economic & Political Studies, USSR Academy of Science, Moscow
Roland Williams, Managing Director, Shell International Gas Ltd & Shell Coal International Ltd, London
Moderator: **Dr Herman Franssen,** Economic Advisor of HE the Minister of Petroleum & Minerals, The Sultanate of Oman

Lunch hosted by Metallgesellschaft AG
Speaker: **Dr Heinz Schimmelbusch,** Chairman, Metallgesellschaft AG, Frankfurt

ENERGY EXPLORATION: LAWS, LABOR & LOGISTICS
Senior Executive, Société Nationale Elf Aquitaine, Paris*
Alfred Boulos, Senior Director, Exploration & Production, International, Conoco Inc, Houston
Dr Elena Dyachkova, Senior Adviser, Institute of Geology of Foreign Countries, Moscow
Prof Yuri Yershov, Deputy Director, GVK, Moscow

REFINING & MARKETING OPPORTUNITIES
H. E. Dr Rashid Al-Ameeri, Minister of Oil, Kuwait*
Aleksandar Broz, Vice President, International Affairs, INA Oil, Zagreb
Gábor József, Deputy Director General, OKGT, Budapest
Hussein Linjawi, President Designate and Chief Executive Officer, Samarec, Jeddah*
Dr István Sokoral, General Manager, Afor Petroleum Products, Budapest

Cocktail reception hosted by Mineralkompor

MARCH 5

KEYNOTE ADDRESS
Prof Dr Subroto, Secretary General, OPEC, Vienna

THE CLASH OF BUSINESS CULTURES
Mark Elliott, Vice President & Regional Coordinator, Europe, Africa & Middle East Division, Chevron International, London
Lucio Lussu, Director, International Activities, ENI, Rome
A. Troitsky, Deputy Chairman, Gosplan, Moscow*
Istvan Zsengeller, General Manager, OKGT, Budapest
Dr Gyorgy Szabo, Deputy Director General, OKGT, Budapest

ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITIES & PRESSURES
Dr Marilies Flemming, Minister of Environment, Austria
Josef Vavrousek, Minister Chairman of the Federal Commission of Environment, Czechoslovakia
Tom Burke, Director, The Green Alliance, London

Lunch

EASTERN & CENTRAL EUROPE: TURNING AROUND THE ECONOMIES
Rimmer de Vries, Managing Director, JP Morgan, New York

FINDING THE FUNDS TO FINANCE THE FUTURE
Dr Ottokarl Finsterwalder, Member of the Board of Managing Directors, Creditanstalt Bankverein, Vienna
Dr Marek Kulczycki, Director of the Department of Foreign Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, Poland
Miklos Nemeth, Former Prime Minister, Hungary*
Moderator: **Humphrey Harrison,** Managing Director, Europe Energy Environment Ltd, London

JOINT VENTURES: MANAGEMENT & MONEY
Eberhard von Koerber, Executive Vice President, ABB Asea Brown Boveri Ltd, Zurich
Walter Christian, Chief Executive, Burmah Oil Deutschland GmbH, Hamburg
Vladimir Dlouhy, Minister of Federal Economy, Czechoslovakia
Christian Duvigneau, Principal Operations Officer, The World Bank, Warsaw

Close of Conference

* Subject to confirmation

REGISTRATION INFORMATION: The fee for the conference is £650.00. This includes lunches, a cocktail reception and post conference documentation. Please note payment should be made in advance in pounds sterling. Substitutions can be made at any time.

CONFERENCE LOCATION: Hilton Hotel, Hess András tér 1-3, Budapest. Tel: (36 1) 175 1000. Fax: (36 1) 156 0285. To reserve accommodation, please contact the reservations department no later than February 15, notifying the hotel that your reservation is in connection with the International Herald Tribune conference.

International Herald Tribune

EUROPE ENERGY ENVIRONMENT LIMITED

REGISTRATION FORM: To register for the conference, please complete the form below and send it to: Brenda Hagerty, International Herald Tribune, 63 Long Acre, London WC2, England. Tel: (44 71) 379 4302. Fax: (44 71) 836 0717.

We recommend that you fax us immediately to reserve a place at the conference.

☐ Enclosed is a check for £650.00 made payable to the International Herald Tribune. Please note payment should be made in pounds sterling
☐ Please invoice
☐ Please send me details of the spouses program

Title (Dr. Mr. Mrs. Ms. Miss) ....
First Name ....
Family Name ....
Position ....
Company ....
Address ....
City .... Country ....
Telephone .... Fax 28-1-91

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, January 25.

A

			Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
A&W Bd			7807	34¼	29¾	31½	
ABS	.32	6.1	138	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ½
ACC Cp	.16	2.1	858	8¾	7¼	7½	
ADC			3204	23¾	23	23½	
ADT			63446	19	14¾	18¼	— ½
AEL			1648	5¾	4⅞	5	
AEP			128	8½	8	8½	+ ¼
AST			19949	41	35¼	40¾	
AamRt	.10	1.1	29	9¼	8½	8¾	+ ¼
AbingB			116	1¾	1⅞	1¾	
Acadin			4964	1	1	1	+
Accel	.20b	2.5	27	8½	7¾	8⅛	+ ⅛
Aclaim			4370	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Aceto	.28	2.5	20	11½	10⅞	11	— ⅛
ACMT			1	11½	11½	11½	— ½
AcmeSt			121	12	11½	12	— ¼
ActARt			691	1½	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Acxiom			188	13½	13	13⅛	— ⅛
AdacLb			15705	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Adage			12	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
Adapt			8961	9⅞	8⅛	9½	— ⅜
Adingt s			1631	9¼	8¼	8¾	—1
AdiaSv	.16	.9	639	18¾	18⅛	18¼	
AdobeS	.24	.7	24970	37½	34	36	+1½
Adtec			70	2¾	2½	2¾	
AdvCir s			3493	7	5	6¼	+1⅛
AdvRos			96	10	9¼	9⅞	+ ⅜
AdvLog			18159	14½	9¾	13	+3
AdvMag			289	14¼	13½	13¾	+ ¼
AdMkSv			677	2	1¾	1¾	— ¼
AdvPoly			4149	3	2⅜	2⅝	+ ¼

(Continued on next page)

مكتبة من الاصل

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Via Agence France-Presse

Amsterdam

The possibility that the Gulf war might last longer than anticipated did not discourage the Amsterdam market, and prices firmed toward the end of the week.

The CBS all-share index closed at 166.7, up from 166.4 the previous Friday.

The rise in the second half of the week was powered by a sharp decline in Dutch interest rates.

Turnover for the week was 7.6 billion guilders, 2.4 billion of which was in equities. A week earlier, volume was 7.5 billion guilders, with 2.7 billion in equities.

Trading was halted in shares of merger partners Nationale Nederlanden and NMB-Postbank. According to the Kempen & Co. brokerage, the next few trading days will be hectic as details of the merger are released.

Frankfurt

The market was dominated by the Gulf war, but Frankfurt investors had the additional worry of the situation in the Baltic area, which is of special importance to Germany.

The DAX spot trend indicator finished the week at 1,382.05, down 23.01 points or 1.64 percent. The Commerzbank indicator lost 26.30 points to finish at 1,674.60.

The market was also concerned by the recent discussion of higher taxes in Germany to provide the allies in the Gulf with more financial aid.

Volume on the eight German exchanges totaled only 16 billion Deutsche marks, down from 27.04 billion DM the previous week.

Auto stocks lost ground. BMW shed 5.50 DM to close at 382.50, Daimler-Benz fell 7.90 to 540, Mercedes lost 11 to 418 and Volkswagen declined 14.40 to 325.50.

Despite good company news, Siemens fell 12.10 DM to 583. Continental went against the trend after rejecting a merger proposal from Italy's Pirelli. The tire maker's shares jumped 24 DM to 228.50, as traders expect a hostile takeover bid from the Italians.

In chemicals, Bayer, which announced the opening of a representative office in Bulgaria, lost 7.50 DM. Hoechst, which will cooperate with Mitsubishi in polyester films, was down 7.40 to 210 DM.

Banks were also lower.

Hong Kong

Share prices surged across the board, with the Hang Seng Index gaining 134.19 points, or 4.4 percent on the week, to close at 3,206.36.

Average daily turnover surged to 915 million Hong Kong dollars from the previous week's 577 million dollars.

The key barometer dipped 5.19 points Monday and 4.9 points on Tuesday after having survived the outbreak of war with resilience. The robust showing took many by surprise, with the index gaining 28.32 points Wednesday and 50.1 points Thursday following a flurry of foreign buying.

Friday's rally, when shares gained 65.86 points to their highest level since Aug. 6, was further spurred by reports of a local interest rate cut from Monday.

London

Developments in the Gulf war dominated share movements during the week on the London stock exchange.

After the previous week's euphoric response to the outbreak of war and the apparent initial successes of the allied campaign, shares fell back sharply at the beginning of the week as markets adapted to a war likely to last months.

Once the inevitability of a prolonged war had been accepted, however, the market recovered and reports indicating that the campaign to force Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait was on course brought a climb back to the previous levels.

The Financial Times 100-share index was almost flat on the week, closing Friday just 0.3 points up on the previous week.

The war had a varied impact in different sectors. Uncertainty resulted in a flight to issues unlikely to be heavily influenced by Gulf developments. The major beneficiaries of this trend were privatized electricity and water utilities, food retailers and Eurotunnel.

Among companies directly involved in the war, GEC and Chemring, which manufactures specialized military electronic components, continued to advance. But the honeymoon enjoyed by British Aerospace, maker of the Tornado fighter, came to an end. London International was the unexpected beneficiary of an order for half a million condoms for British troops in the Gulf.

War has proved bad news for the leisure industries, with hotel occupancy and holiday booking rates sharply down. The hotels concern Trusthouse Forte and the ferry operator P & O were pinched.

The depressed hotel market also played a role in the gloomy statement issued by the major brewer Bass, owner of Holiday Inn hotels. It prompted a slide of 14 percent in its share price, dragging down rivals Whitbread and Scottish & Newcastle.

Milan

Milan stocks took a beating following the brief euphoria after the outbreak of the Gulf war. The MIB index lost 4.9 percent on the week, closing at 952 against 1,001 the previous Friday.

That is the lowest closing figure so far this year.

Average volume was only 105 billion lire a day, against 145 billion the previous week.

Most leading issues lost ground. Generali was off 4.07 percent on the week, Ras 5.68 percent, Mediobanca 4.13 percent, Comit 3.90 percent and Montedison 5.32 percent.

But the biggest losers were Pirelli SpA, which plunged 13.66 percent, CIR, which dropped 12.36 percent, and Olivetti, which fell 9.55 percent.

Traders said the trend over the next few days would depend primarily on developments in the Gulf war and on the behavior of other stock markets.

Paris

The Paris Bourse had a mixed week, dominated by the Gulf war and hopes for lower interest rates, particularly in the United States.

The CAC-40 stock price index finished the week at 1,563.00, up about 0.17 percent.

While the Bourse was worried by the war in the first part of the week, it was relieved by a statement by President George Bush of the United States, who said that the conflict was proceeding according to plan. That let the market concentrate more on the favorable effect of low oil prices and on hopes for lower U.S. interest rates.

The American market is important for many French businesses, and lower U.S. interest rates would presumably lead to an earlier end to the current recession in the United States and help French business, and therefore the Bourse.

Singapore

The initial excitement that gripped the Stock Exchange of Singapore when the Gulf war began gave way to a more cautious approach.

Dealers said Iraqi resistance drowned hopes of an early end to the conflict, and the market moved sideways for most of the week.

On Friday, weekend covering activity, together with the lack of new developments in the Gulf, boosted activity significantly. Investors took the opportunity to buy into cheap stocks, helping the market end the week on a higher note.

The Straits Times industrial index picked up 25.15 points, or 2.07 percent, to end the week at 1,238.75.

Turnover for the week was down 29.4 percent to 194.67 million shares valued at 463.2 million dollars. Average daily turnover was 38.9 million shares.

Tokyo

Declines Monday through Wednesday more than offset rises Thursday and Friday on the Tokyo stock market in light trading, with the Gulf war weighing heavily on investors' minds.

The Nikkei Average of 225 selected issues closed Friday at 23,573.25, a 235.05-point or 0.98 percent drop, compared with a rise of 567.28 points the week before.

The Tokyo Stock Price Index of all stocks on the market's first section shed 12.12 points to end the week at 1,724.62. It had gained 43.06 points the previous week.

With many institutional investors staying out of the market, pending developments in the Gulf war, trading was very light. Daily average turnover fell from the previous week's 399.7 million shares to 319 million.

Value of stocks traded averaged 338.8 billion yen a day, down from 457.2 billion yen.

Zurich

Zurich stocks enjoyed a winning week, as the Swiss Performance Index rose 23.81 points, or 2.70 percent, to close at 902.5.

Operators said the rally had been helped by a return of foreign investors attracted by the strength of the Swiss franc, contrasting with uncertainties about the dollar and the Deutsche mark.

The rally benefited primarily banking, insurance and some industrial stocks, which operators said had obviously been underpriced.

Union Bank of Switzerland rose 310 francs on the week to 2,940, francs and Swiss Bank Corp. rose 24 to 275.

With War Come the Profiteers

Investors Should View 'Wanna-Be' Firms With Caution

By Alison Leigh Cowan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As long as there are wars, there will be a profit-minded few whose fortunes are made in ministering to the needs of war. The 12-day-old conflict in the Gulf is no exception.

Raytheon Co., the U.S. defense supplier whose Patriot missiles stole the show early on by intercepting several of Iraq's Scud missiles in midair, offers only the latest example of a company whose business outlook has fundamentally improved because of the Gulf war.

But for every Raytheon, whose stock has risen nearly 10 percent since the war's outbreak, there are any number of wartime "wanna-bes." These pretenders would like to latch on to the huge rewards available to those who are seen contributing to the war effort, or benefiting from it.

The opportunists range from the outright swindlers, whom investors should avoid altogether, to the simply overzealous, whose hype investors should greet skeptically.

Take Sunrise Medical Inc., an otherwise attractive stock that closed Friday over-the-counter at $22.75 a share. The company, located in Torrance, California, makes beds and mattresses for hospitals, as well as wheelchairs and crutches for the retail market.

No sooner had war erupted than the company's public relations firm in New York was calling reporters, breathlessly pitching the company as a "war play," one whose fortunes could rise dramatically with events in the Middle East.

"This company will not be stymied by a recession and also would benefit from any war situation because it's in the wheelchair and crutches business," said Anthony J. Russo, the chief executive of Noonan/Russo Communications Inc., the PR firm. Of course, he added, that scenario, "is all contingent on how many casualties there are."

Richard H. Chandler, the company's chairman, said he was a little uncomfortable with Mr. Russo's sales pitch. "These are heroes, and we don't like to be connected with profiting from other people's misfortunes," he said.

But he added to the extent war would increase the number of disabled Americans, his company would do its part to help out.

The company's stock has soared 17.4 percent since the war began, about 7 percentage points more than the Nasdaq Composite Index over the same period.

Some of the increase is probably because second-quarter earnings are expected to be up nearly 50 percent when announced Tuesday. Nonetheless, investors should be cautious about factoring any war windfall into their calculations about Sunrise's future worth.

Experts point out that there are several reasons why it may be harder for companies and investors to cash in on the Gulf crisis than they may realize.

For one thing, the war is going fairly well for the allies. With inventories flush and few allied planes being shot out of the sky, the military may not have to go shopping anytime soon.

In that light, obvious war plays may look less alluring once investors run the numbers. OEA Inc., a Denver company that makes explosive devices, would have been a logical beneficiary of the war. After all, its devices go not only into car airbags but also into jet-fighter ejector seats.

Has it benefited? "If every Tomahawk cruise missile and every airplane with an OEA device is replaced, you're talking about under $1 million of sales to the company," said Ronald Glantz, at Dean Witter Reynolds in San Francisco.

Even the companies that have landed huge contracts to supply everything from lip balm to Gatorade to the troops in Saudi Arabia may see little, if any, long-term impact on profitability.

London Delays Introduction of Stock System

Reuters

LONDON — The introduction of the International Stock Exchange's Taurus system, which will streamline London share dealing, is to be delayed until early 1992, the exchange has announced.

The start of the Taurus system had been originally scheduled for October 1991; it is aimed at replacing physical share certificates with electronic records.

John Watson, project director for Taurus, said the original October timetable was demanding, and it had not been possible to implement the statutory and regulatory changes to ensure investor protection in time.

Mr. Watson said he could not give details of a revised timetable until there is a firm basis from which to work.

OIL: *Why Big Firms Are Tempering Their Profit Glee*

(Continued from first finance page)
gallon below that of wholesale gasoline when Iraq invaded Kuwait on Aug. 2. But it has ranged between 9 and 40 cents per gallon above gasoline since mid-August, according to the Energy Department.

"We have borne far more of the crude-oil price increase," said Edward A. Merlis, vice president for policy and planning at the Air Transport Association, the airlines' trade group in Washington.

Expecting newspaper headlines telling of huge fourth-quarter profit increases, Kenneth T. Derr, Chevron's chairman, told reporters two weeks ago: "I would hope that we don't end up with a major political problem over a quarter that I would refer to as an anomaly."

The quarterly gains reported by Exxon, Mobil, Texaco, Chevron and Amoco — the five largest U.S. companies ranked by sales — were dramatic.

Net income for the world's largest oil company, Exxon, soared more than threefold, to $1.56 billion. Mobil's profit rose 45.6 percent. Texaco was up 35 percent and Amoco 68.6 percent. Chevron earned $633 million, after a loss of $883 million in the period a year ago, which was caused by write-offs and other charges totaling $1.2 billion. Shell Oil's earnings jumped by 68.9 percent.

In fact, these quarterly profits might have been much larger. But each of the top five lowered its reported profits with bookkeeping tactics that oil giants often employ legally to pare taxes in periods when profits — and public resentment — are on the rise.

The five companies settled legal and tax disputes, wrote down the values of aging or unwanted oil fields, tallied losses from jettisoned refineries and plants, and added millions to reserves for cleaning up oil fields and refineries.

But the oil companies point out that the write-offs were even heftier in last year's final quarter, a fact that offers another reason that the final 1990 quarter appeared so prosperous.

Exxon, for instance, wrote off $800 million in the last quarter a year ago for costs to clean up the Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaska. With that expense removed, Exxon's profit in the quarter a year ago was $1.29 billion, and its percentage gain in the 1990 fourth quarter was 21 percent, not 221 percent.

As for the future of prices, the world is awash with oil, a result of rising output, mainly from Saudi Arabia since the Gulf flare-up, and slumping demand for crude. And Saddam Hussein of Iraq has not appeared able to disrupt supplies: Tankers have moved safely into and out of Saudi loading ports on the Gulf since war erupted.

"The world has ample crude inventories now, and it is going to have more," said Richard J. Kruizenga, Exxon's vice president for corporate planning. He said that global crude supplies amounted to 150 million barrels, and that the surplus was rising by 500,000 barrels a day. Consumption outside the Soviet Union is 54.1 million barrels a day.

William L. Randol, an oil analyst at the First Boston Corp., said that if war ended before summer, oil prices should average a little more than $20 a barrel in 1991.

"It is impossible to forecast what conditions we may face," Mr. Derr of Chevron said.

Egypt Plans Economic Changes to Meet Criteria of IMF

Reuters

CAIRO — Egypt, an important member of the coalition against Iraq, plans Monday to unveil economic changes that are likely to squeeze a population generally supportive of President Hosni Mubarak's hard-line stance against his Arab neighbor, Saddam Hussein.

Having just raised prices of staple goods, Prime Minister Atef Sedki will announce to the legislature a partial flotation of the pound and a new sales tax, Western economists and Egyptian bankers said.

Those changes will meet two important demands of the International Monetary Fund and will pave the way to a substantial write-off of Egypt's $36 billion foreign debt, partly as a reward for the position it has taken in the Gulf.

"The public perception is that there will be a huge economic bonanza after this debt write-off," a Western economist said. "The government is going to have trouble explaining the new bitter medicine."

The United States has already agreed to cancel $7 billion in military debt, and Gulf Arab allies forgave debts worth about $6.5 billion after Egypt sent 35,000 troops to confront Iraq.

Other creditors have pledged further debt relief, possibly about one-third of an estimated $20 billion owed to Western governments, but only after Cairo signs an accord with the monetary fund.

Bankers said that under the new measures, all controls on buying and selling of the Egyptian pound will be eliminated except in certain governmental transactions, and private money changers will be licensed.

Government transactions such as oil and cotton exports, Suez Canal tolls and wheat imports will be denominated at an officially set rate that would not vary more than 5 percent from the official rate.

Economists said that the measure would translate into higher prices for imported consumer goods but that most of the effect would not be immediate.

The sales tax will have a more immediate impact and probably hit the middle class hardest, they said. Details of its implementation are still sketchy.

Euromarts At a Glance

Eurobond Yields

	Jan. 23	Jan. 16
U.S. $, 8 yrs & over	8.97	8.95
U.S. $, 5 to 7 yrs	8.71	8.77
U.S. $, less than 5 yrs	8.24	8.25
Pounds sterling, less than 5 yrs	12.36	12.40
French francs, less than 5 yrs	10.54	10.67
Ital. lire, less than 5 yrs	12.86	12.91
Danish kroner, less than 5 yrs	10.67	10.94
ECU, 8 yrs & over	10.00	10.23
ECU, 5 to 7 yrs	9.93	10.17
Can. $, less than 5 yrs	11.23	11.41
Aus. $, less than 5 yrs	12.99	12.98
N.Z. $, less than 5 yrs	13.16	13.27
Yen, 5 to 7 yrs	7.24	7.36
Yen, less than 5 yrs	7.42	7.40

Source: Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Weekly Sales

Jan. 24

Primary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Nos$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Nos$
Straights	8.20	779.00	421.80	1,741.70
Convert.	—	—	—	—
FRNs	22.80	—	83.00	387.10
ECP	4,331.60	2,158.00	9,850.00	n.a.
Total	4,362.60	2,937.00	10,354.80	—

Secondary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Nos$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Nos$
Straights	9,106.20	10,548.80	9,906.00	13,811.90
Convert.	176.80	389.50	613.40	491.10
FRNs	1,627.10	870.80	3,380.90	3,361.60
ECP	4,317.00	2,590.90	2,966.30	3,564.80
Total	15,227.10	14,399.20	16,866.60	21,139.40

Source: Euroclear, Cedel.

Libor Rates

Jan. 25

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	6 13/16	7	7 1/16
Deutsche mark	8 13/16	9 3/16	9⅜
Pound sterling	14 1/16	13 15/16	13¾
French franc	10	10⅛	10¼
ECU	10⅛	10 5/16	10½
Yen	8⅛	8¼	8

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

U.S. Treasury Bonds

Jan. 25

Maturity	Close Bid	Close Ask	Yield	Wk.-ago yield
31.01.93	99 26/32	99 28/32	7.10	7.14
15.11.93	101 2/32	101 4/32	7.33	7.34
31.12.94	100 11/32	100 13/32	7.52	7.54
31.01.96	99 11/32	99 13/32	7.66	7.68
15.01.98	99 24/32	99 26/32	7.92	7.92
15.08.00	103 1/32	103 3/32	8.04	8.02
15.02.10	109 25/32	109 29/32	8.23	8.17
15.08.20	105 23/32	105 25/32	8.23	8.17

Source: Salomon Inc.

For investment information read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT

WALL STREET REVIEW

Figures as of close of trading Friday, January 25.

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chng.
Citicorp	209841	14	12⅞	13⅝	+ ½
IBM	116585	122¾	116⅜	122⅝	+5
PhilMr	102410	55¾	52	54⅞	+2¼
Chase	97598	12⅝	11⅛	12⅝	+1⅜
GenEl	91672	60⅛	56⅝	59⅝	+2
AmExp	90548	21	19	20⅝	— ⅜
MBNA n	88485	24⅝	22⅞	24⅝	
BlockE	79002	28	24¼	25⅜	—2½
AMD	69474	7½	5⅞	7¼	+1⅜
GTE s	67151	29⅝	27⅝	28⅝	—1¼
SecPac	67126	22¼	17⅝	21⅝	+4
FedNM	66838	39	36¼	38¼	+1½
CmpAsc	66022	8⅝	7⅜	8⅝	+ ⅜
ArchDn	65403	20¼	19⅜	20½	+ ⅝
PepsiC s	63412	28	26¼	27⅛	— ⅛
Digital	61723	68⅛	61⅝	65½	+2⅜
FordM	60849	27¼	26	26¼	+ ⅛
ConrPr	60787	28½	23⅝	24⅜	—2⅜
SchrPl s	59955	44⅛	41½	43⅝	+1⅜
AT&T	59242	31⅜	30¼	31¼	— ⅛
WalMt s	59241	32⅛	30⅝	31½	— ⅜
Compaq s	58926	63⅜	58⅝	62⅜	— ½
BnkAm	58083	28½	24⅞	28¼	+3⅜
MMM	54160	86¼	79⅜	82	—4
LaidlwB	53184	18	16⅝	17¼	— ⅞

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chng.
Amdhl	22699	15⅛	13⅝	14⅛	— ½
Presd A	19059	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
Teleph	15139	2	1¼	2	+ ¼
ENSCO	14897	2½	2	2½	+ ½
FruitL	14235	9⅝	8½	9⅝	+ ⅞
WangB	14191	3	2⅝	2¾	— ⅛
DowC rt	12137	6⅛	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
WDigitl	10465	5⅜	4⅝	5⅜	+ ⅜
Alza	10096	55⅞	49⅞	54⅞	+3⅝
EchoBy	9174	8⅜	7⅝	8	— ¼
Diasonc	8356	3⅝	2⅞	3⅜	+ ⅜
CornCr	8178	14⅞	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
PallCp	8070	42½	39⅛	41¼	+1⅜
viCatAr	7937	2	1⅝	1⅞	— ⅛
PW Nk pwt	7696	9½	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
CheySft	7387	9⅞	8⅝	9⅝	+ ⅞
SNk I93wt	7147	18⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅜
A-mo sc	6822	28⅝	25¼	27⅝	+2⅛
Hasbro	6500	19⅜	18¼	18⅝	— ⅜
Coren g	6466	3⅝	3	3¼	— ½
EksNk wt	6287	9⅝	8⅝	8½	— ⅛
NY Tim	5725	22⅝	20⅝	22⅝	+ ⅝
A-bmy sc	5602	16⅛	14⅛	16⅛	+1½
Dk Nk wt	5224	19⅜	18½	18⅝	+1
MetMB s	5028	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛

NYSE Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	898,820,000
Week ago	912,030,000
Year ago	905,970,000
Two years ago	981,990,000
Jan 1 to date	2,931,060,800
1990 to date	3,264,790,000
1989 to date	3,170,410,000

AMEX Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	52,540,000
Week ago	57,340,000
Year ago	84,150,000
Jan 1 to date	184,880,000
1990 to date	280,530,000

NYSE Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	1433	1290
Declined	516	620
Unchanged	248	280
Total Issues	2197	2190
New Highs	148	66
New Lows	77	160

AMEX Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	509	427
Declined	254	354
Unchanged	200	196
Total Issues	963	977
New Highs	44	21
New Lows	37	75

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, January 25.

(Continued)

Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]				

AMERICAN EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, January 25.

Option & price	Calls Feb	Calls Mar	Puts Feb	Puts Mar
[illegible]				

Total volume 137,355

Open interest 1,871,296

r—Not traded. s—None offered. o—Old.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, January 25.

Option & price	Calls Feb	Calls Mar	Puts Feb	Puts Mar
[illegible]				

Total volume 427,492

Open interest 3,430,262

r—Not traded. s—None offered. o—Old.

MONDAY SPORTS

Stenerud Voted To Hall of Fame

Campbell, Hannah, Jones, Schramm Join Norwegian

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TAMPA, Florida — Jan Stenerud, the Norwegian who came to the United States on a skiing scholarship and ended up playing 19 seasons in the National Football League, has become the first pure placekicker to be voted into the Pro Football Hall of Fame.

Stenerud, who played 13 years with the Kansas City Chiefs, four with the Green Bay Packers and two with the Minnesota Vikings, was elected Saturday along with Earl Campbell, John Hannah, Tex Schramm and Stan Jones.

They will be inducted July 27 in Canton, Ohio.

All except Jones received at least 24 votes from the 29 members of the selection committee present at the meeting. Jones was chosen by the seniors committee.

Stenerud, Campbell and Hannah made it in their first year of eligibility.

The sports media selectors cut down the list of candidates from 14 to a final six. Of the six, two did not receive the necessary number of votes: Al Davis, owner of the Los Angeles Raiders, and John Mackey, who played tight end for the Baltimore Colts.

Although George Blanda and Lou Groza already are in the hall, neither was solely a placekicker. Blanda played quarterback and Groza was a tackle.

Stenerud went to Montana State on the skiing scholarship but was induced to join the football team and set an NCAA record with a 59-yard field goal in 1966. He was drafted by the Chiefs and never missed a game because of injury or illness.

"We were playing the Chargers in 1966 and Montana State was at Tulsa," said Hank Stram, Stenerud's coach at Kansas City. "I flew to Tulsa on Saturday and watched him in pregame warmups. He started on the 40 and the ball looked like a rocket going off.

"Then came the opening kickoff — right through the goalposts and seven rows through the bleachers. That was enough."

Stenerud ranks second to Blanda in points scored, with 1,699. His 373 field goals are an NFL record. He played in four Pro Bowls, two AFL all-star games and two Super Bowls.

Stenerud, in Tampa for the Super Bowl, was attending a parade Saturday. His son, Shane, said "he was surprised but elated. You're never sure about something like this happening. He was very excited about the whole thing."

Campbell played just eight NFL seasons, 6½ with the Houston Oilers and 1½ with the New Orleans Saints. Still, he is the NFL's 10th-leading rusher, a 233-pound (105.6-kilogram) back named the league's most valuable player and rookie of the year in 1978. He gained 1,934 yards in 1980, third-highest total in NFL history, and had a career 4.3-yard average, with 74 touchdowns.

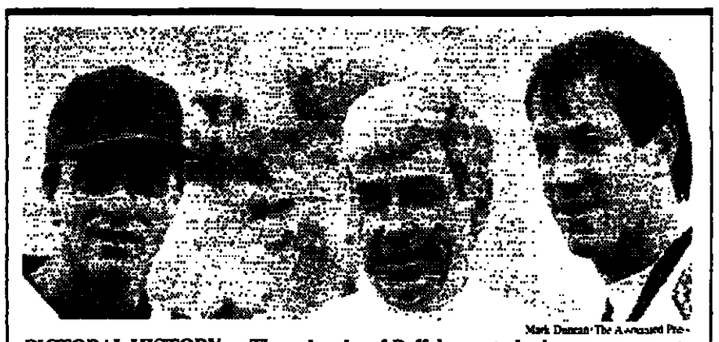
"I thought that only eight years — I'm only 35 — they'd try to give it to an older guy before me," Campbell said. "I had no idea that I'd be chosen in my first year."

Hannah, as a 6-foot, 3-inch (1.9-meter), 265-pound guard with the New England Patriots, convinced many he was the greatest offensive lineman of his era. He was named All-Pro 10 straight years.

Jones played 12 seasons with the Chicago Bears and one with the Washington Redskins, starting out as an offensive tackle and guard, then playing both ways in 1962 before permanently switching to defensive tackle in 1963, when the Bears won the NFL title.

Schramm was the quintessential league man who played a major role in professional football over a 44-year career, 29 as chief executive officer of the Dallas Cowboys.

Of the two finalists who were not selected, Davis has been on the final list of 15 six times and Mackey four, though this is the first time both made it to the final six. Both have taken on the NFL establishment, Davis in moving his team from Oakland to Los Angeles and Mackey as an outspoken leader in the early years of the NFL Players Association. *(AP, WP)*



Mark Duncan-The Associated Press

PICTORAL HISTORY — Three decades of Buffalo quarterbacks were represented when, from left, Joe Ferguson (1970s), Jack Kemp (1960s) and the Bills' present starter, Jim Kelly, assembled in Tampa, Florida, before the Super Bowl XXV game. Kemp is secretary of housing and urban development in the Bush administration.

The Super Bowl: War and Remembrance

By Robert McG. Thomas Jr.
New York Times Service

With the Super Bowl being played against the backdrop of nations at war Sunday night, a half-dozen of the participants likely were also thinking of relatives serving in the Gulf, and the New York Giants could have harked back to the memories of former team members who were war heroes.

Three of the Giants' players and three of the Buffalo Bills' have relatives taking part in Operation Desert Storm. Buffalo running back Eddie Fuller, tight end Keith Keller and linebacker Carlton Bailey all have fathers or fathers-in-law in the U.S. military forces in the Gulf. Among the Giants, linebacker Ottis Anderson has a nephew, linebacker Pepper Johnson has a cousin and linebacker Johnie has an uncle, brother-in-law and cousin in the Gulf.

Two who once played for the Giants, Big Al Blozis and Jack Lummus, were war heroes of another era. Blozis was a lineman who gave his all to the team during the 1942 and 1943 seasons and then gave his life for his country in World War II. Lummus was a promising receiver from Baylor who never had a chance to go beyond his rookie season in 1941.

Like Blozis, Lummus was killed in action before he could fulfill his promise as a player.

Blozis, a 6-foot, 6-inch (1.99-meter), 245-pound (111-kilogram) tackle, charged through the Washington line during a memorable 1942 rookie performance against the Redskins, stretched out one long arm and slung Slinging Sammy Baugh to the ground. Blozis then roared through the 1943 season with enough intensity to make an all-league team.

He was cut down by German machine gun fire on Jan. 31, 1945, one month before First Lieutenant Jack Lummus died on Iwo Jima.

The only member of the Giants' organization old enough to recall the two war heroes can't shed much light on their lives.

But Wellington Mara, the team's president, well recalls what a former coach, Steve Owen, said about Blozis, a ferocious tackle and Georgetown All-America who had also set a series of national and world records in the shot put by the time he joined the Giants.

"I remember his exact words," Mara said. "He said, 'He'll be the best tackle who ever put on a pair of shoes.'"

Someone with a better memory of Blozis is Mel Hein, the center who joined the Giants out of Washington State in 1931 and stayed through the 1945 season.

"If he hadn't been killed, he could have been the greatest tackle who ever played football,"

The Giants saw Al Blozis as 'the best tackle who ever put on a pair of shoes.'

the 81-year-old Hein said Friday from his home in California, where one of his proudest possessions, the Lieutenant Al Blozis Memorial Trophy for Sportsmanship, which Hein was awarded in 1945, is on display on his mantle.

Hein has special credentials when it comes to assessing his former teammate. Hein backed up the line behind Blozis on defense and usually played right beside him on offense when the Giants lined up in their favored A-formation, an unbalanced variation of the single wing.

"I felt comfortable having him next to me," Hein recalled. "He was real strong and real fast."

So fast, in fact, that on the Giants' kickoffs, Blozis was often 10 yards ahead of his nearest teammate when he brought down the ballcarrier.

"He made tackles all over the field," said Hein, who still marvels both at how good Blozis was as a rookie and how quickly he improved. "He was good his first year; the second year he was great."

Blozis was born in Garfield, New Jersey, and was a star athlete at Dickinson High School in Jersey City before going to Georgetown on a track scholarship. He was regarded as the strongest player in professional football and had the physique to prove it.

The very size that made him so intimidating on the football field kept him out of the military until late 1943, when, after repeated attempts, Blozis finally persuaded the U.S. Army to waive its size limit and accept him.

During his final furlough, in 1944, Blozis played in three games, the last the championship game against the Green Bay Packers on Dec. 17. Two days later, he sailed for France.

A little over a month later, the man who always led his teammates down the field on kickoffs left his platoon behind and set off through hip-deep snow in the Vosges Mountains of France to find a missing sergeant and a private. He never returned.

Lummus never really had a chance to make his mark on the football field, but glory did not elude him. On March 8, 1945, after a 48-hour rampage in which Lummus was credited with almost single-handedly wiping out three Japanese fortifications, the lieutenant, leading his Marine platoon on a charge against their final objective, shrugged off two hand grenade wounds but then stepped on a land mine.

The explosion tore off his legs and Lummus told a startled surgeon before he died, "I guess the New York Giants have lost the services of a damned good end."

For his efforts, Lummus was awarded the Medal of Honor.

For his, Blozis became the stuff of legends.

While the Giants' present fans may not remember Lummus, who is buried near his boyhood home in Ennis, Texas, he has not been entirely forgotten. In August, the Motor Vessel Lieutenant Jack Lummus, a cargo ship, left its station at Guam as part of a four-ship squadron that was delivering food, weapons and other provisions to the Gulf.

The Buffalo Bills weren't around during World War II, but they have a war time inspiration to turn to nonetheless: Bob Kalsu, a guard with the Bills in 1968, was the only NFL player killed in Vietnam.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

	W	L	Pct	GB
EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Atlantic Division				
Boston	30	10	.750	—
Philadelphia	23	19	.548	8
New York	18	23	.439	12½
Washington	18	23	.439	12½
New Jersey	14	27	.341	16½
Miami	11	31	.262	20
Central Division				
Chicago	29	12	.707	—
Detroit	30	13	.698	—
Milwaukee	27	17	.614	3½
Atlanta	24	17	.585	5
Indiana	17	24	.415	12
Charlotte	13	27	.325	15½
Cleveland	13	28	.317	16
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
San Antonio	29	10	.744	—
Utah	27	15	.643	3½
Houston	22	20	.524	8½
Dallas	14	26	.350	15½
Minnesota	13	26	.333	16
Denver	11	30	.268	19
Orlando	10	32	.238	20½
Pacific Division				
Portland	36	7	.837	—
L.A. Lakers	29	11	.725	5½
Phoenix	27	13	.675	7½
Golden State	23	17	.575	11½
Seattle	19	20	.487	15
L.A. Clippers	15	27	.357	20½
Sacramento	11	28	.282	23

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

L.A. Lakers 34 26 29 13 — 102
New Jersey 23 23 27 19 — 103

Worthy 9-18 5-6 23, Johnson 3-13 15-16 22; Theus 10-20 2-2 25, Coleman 9-20 4-4 22. Rebounds: Los Angeles 60 (Divac 11), New Jersey 47 (Dudley 12). Assists: Los Angeles 22 (Johnson 17), New Jersey 24 (George 9).

Boston 28 18 30 18— 94
Philadelphia 33 21 32 29—116

Lewis 11-19 2-2 24, McHale 10-14 2-2 22; Hawkins 11-19 15-17 38, Green 13-17 0-0 27. Rebounds: Boston 48 (Parish 12), Philadelphia 44 (Anderson 9). Assists: Boston 27 (Show 9), Philadelphia 27 (Green 9).

Dallas 16 17 23 26—82
Detroit 24 18 22 30—94

Blackman 8-21 7-8 23, Davis 5-6 4-5 15; Johnson 9-14 3-3 21, Dumars 5-12 10-11 20. Rebounds: Dallas 45 (White 13), Detroit 44 (Rodman 17). Assists: Dallas 17 (Blackman 5), Detroit 22 (Dumars 9).

Indiana 28 26 22 32—108
Washington 28 29 21 22—100

Person 12-19 1-3 25, Miller B 13-5 7 21; King 14-26 6-9 34, Grant 13-20 0-2 27. Rebounds: Indiana 57 (Schrempf 14), Washington 45 (Walker 8). Assists: Indiana 27 (Person, McCloud 6), Washington 31 (Walker 11).

Miami 17 16 25 29— 87
Chicago 33 22 25 28—108

Edwards 8-20 0-0 16, Kessler 6-10 3-3 15; Jordan 10-14 3-4 26, Pippen 5-13 6-8 16. Rebounds: Miami 50 (Edwards 8), Chicago 57 (Levingston 10). Assists: Miami 21 (Douglas 6), Chicago 31 (Armstrong 6).

Sacramento 22 21 22 28— 93
Utah 32 28 28 33—105

Simmons 6-18 7-10 19, Carr 6-15 6-6 18; K. Malone 5-9 10-14 20, J. Malone 7-13 4-4 18. Rebounds: Sacramento 48 (Simmons 12), Utah 57 (Eaton 15). Assists: Sacramento 20 (Mays 6), Utah 20 (Stockton 9).

Seattle 28 29 33 23—113
Phoenix 34 27 29 38—128

E. Johnson 9-16 6-7 25, McKey 7-19 6-9 20; Chambers 9-11 10-11 28, K. Johnson 8-9 9-10 25. Rebounds: Seattle 57 (Kemp 13), Phoenix 41 (Chambers 8). Assists: Seattle 27 (McMillan 7), Phoenix 35 (K. Johnson 15).

Milwaukee 23 24 25 16— 98
Golden State 28 38 29 46—127

Schayes 6-10 13-15 25, Robertson 6-9 6-10 18; Hardaway 11-17 6-6 31, Mullin 11-18 7-8 29. Rebounds: Milwaukee 49 (Schayes 10), Golden State 49 (Mullin 7). Assists: Milwaukee 21 (Robertson 6), Golden State 28 (Hardaway 14).

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Milwaukee 29 26 22 21— 98
L.A. Clippers 21 26 27 25—99

Humphries 9-12 3-3 22, Pierce 7-18 7-7 21; Norman 9-14 2-4 20, Manning 7-10 2-2 16. Rebounds: Milwaukee 48 (Schayes 8), Los Angeles 62 (Benjamin 17). Assists: Milwaukee 18 (Robertson 9), Los Angeles 27 (Grant 10).

Utah 27 28 31 29—115
Denver 28 27 35 30—120

K. Malone 12-28 12-15 36, Stockton 7-14 6-6 28; Adams 13-25 7-9 37, Rasmussen 9-22 1-2 19. Rebounds: Utah 59 (K. Malone 16), Denver 50 (Rasmussen 9). Assists: Utah 21 (Stockton 9), Denver 22 (Adams 8).

Atlanta 34 19 18 31—102
Seattle 32 27 25 19—103

Wilkins 14-25 12-14 43, Webb 4-9 4-5 13; McKey 10-19 3-3 23, Ellis 7-16 2-4 17. Rebounds: Atlanta 44 (Wilkins 10), Seattle 50 (McKey 8). Assists: Atlanta 19 (Webb 9), Seattle 35 (McMillan, Payton 9).

Sacramento 22 23 28 31— 96
Portland 26 33 27 35—121

Carr 10-15 2-4 22, Bonner 6-9 3-6 15; Robinson 6-10 5-8 17, Drexler 7-12 2-4 16. Rebounds: Sacramento 41 (Bonner 6), Portland 51 (Duckworth 12). Assists: Sacramento 28 (Les 7), Portland 33 (Porter 9).

New York 29 18 18 29— 94
Phoenix 33 23 31 25—112

Ewing 10-24 6-6 26, Vandeweghe 6-9 2-3 15; Johnson 10-17 5-5 25, Chambers 5-16 8-9 18, McDaniel 9-17 0-0 18. Rebounds: New York 42 (Oakley 10), Phoenix 60 (West 11). Assists: New York 27 (Starks 7), Phoenix 30 (Johnson 9).

Cleveland 15 29 27 26— 97
Houston 19 23 23 38—103

Nance 12-19 5-6 29, Valentine 9-11 2-3 20; Maxwell 14-25 19-22 51, Johnson 6-13 0-2 12, K. Smith 6-10 0-0 12, Thorpe 5-10 2-2 12. Rebounds: Cleveland 43 (Daugherty 11), Houston 48 (L. Smith 17). Assists: Cleveland 18 (Valentine 6), Houston 15 (Floyd 4).

Minnesota 24 22 22 37—105
San Antonio 26 29 25 32—112

Richardson 11-26 3-5 25, Corbin 6-14 2-2 14, West 6-10 2-2 14; Cummings 12-18 3-3 26, Elliott 9-16 4-6 22. Rebounds: Minnesota 50 (Spencer 8), San Antonio 60 (Cummings, Robinson 14). Assists: Minnesota 15 (Richardson 5), San Antonio 30 (Strickland 12).

New Jersey 28 29 34 36—127
Miami 29 36 19 21—105

Theus 14-20 5-7 35, Morris 8-13 2-3 18; Kessler 9-14 0-0 18, Burton 4-9 6-7 14, Rice 7-15 0-0 14. Rebounds: New Jersey 50 (Dudley 9), Miami 45 (Kessler 10). Assists: New Jersey 26 (Blaylock 10), Miami 23 (Douglas 7).

Dallas 21 23 26 29—99
Washington 28 22 23 23—96

Harper 9-13 3-4 21, McCray 8-13 0-0 16; King 11-29 5-6 27, Grant 10-21 0-0 20. Rebounds: Dallas 36 (Donaldson 17), Washington 51 (Jones 11). Assists: Dallas 24 (Harper 9), Washington 22 (Walker 7).

Detroit 29 38 36 26—121
Orlando 14 21 16 30— 81

Edwards 10-14 3-3 23, Dumars 9-16 2-3 21; Scott 7-17 1-1 17, Anderson 5-19 4-5 14. Rebounds: Detroit 66 (Rodman 13), Orlando 56 (Ilkin 10). Assists: Detroit 25 (Dumars 8), Orlando 12 (Skiles 5).

Philadelphia 17 21 25 12—75
Charlotte 29 19 20 28—79

Anderson 7-12 4-4 18, Green 7-13 1-2 15; Newman 7-16 10-15 24, Gminski 6-14 0-0 12, Reid 5-14 2-2 12. Rebounds: Philadelphia 45 (Gilliam 9), Charlotte 60 (Reid, Gminski 10). Assists: Philadelphia 18 (Green 8), Charlotte 16 (Bogues 5).

Major College Scores

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Delaware St. 77, Brooklyn Col. 73
New Orleans 81, Ala.-Birmingham 70
North Texas 86, McNeese St. 80
Penn St. 69, Miami, Fla. 57
Pepperdine 82, San Francisco 67
St. Mary's, Cal. 103, Loyola Marymount 101, OT
Weber St. 97, Montana St. 90

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

EAST

Bucknell 96, Colgate 76
Cornell 74, Columbia 65
Drexel 71, Rider 70
Fairleigh Dickinson 79, Wagner 65
Fordham 78, Holy Cross 71
George Washington 61, Massachusetts 59
Hartford 45, New Hampshire 42
Hofstra 68, Delaware 62
La Salle 77, Niagara 65
Lehigh 74, Lafayette 69
Loyola, Md. 66, Iona 65, OT
Maine 85, Vermont 84
Navy 94, American U. 82
Northeastern 81, Boston U. 70
Providence 92, Syracuse 82
Robert Morris 81, Long Island U. 68
Rutgers 68, Rhode Island 59
Seton Hall 76, Connecticut 62
Siena 77, Fairfield 55
St. Francis, NY 105, St. Francis, Pa. 96
St. John's 58, Villanova 55
St. Peter's 77, Canisius 62
Temple 77, St. Bonaventure 66
Towson St. 83, Md.-Baltimore County 68
West Virginia 116, St. Joseph's 94
Yale 86, Brown 72

SOUTH

Alabama 88, Kentucky 83
Alabama St. 78, Jackson St. 75
Appalachian St. 90, Marshall 82
Augusta 81, Davidson 72, OT
Cincinnati 76, Southern Miss. 69
Coppin St. 78, Howard U. 63
Duke 99, Clemson 70
E. Kentucky 74, Austin Peay 68
E. Tennessee St. 97, VMI 66
East Carolina 67, N.C.-Wilmington 51
Florida A&M 78, S. Carolina St. 66
Florida St. 71, Virginia Tech 60
Furman 86, W. Carolina 73
Georgia Southern 92, Centenary 85
James Madison 74, George Mason 67
LSU 76, Florida 66
Maryland 104, N. Carolina St. 100
Memphis St. 60, South Carolina 52
Mississippi 75, Tennessee 72
Mississippi St. 84, Auburn 64
Morgan St. 79, Md.-E. Shore 63
Murray St. 80, Morehead St. 55
N. Carolina A&T 110, Bethune-Cookman 91
N.C. Charlotte 78, Jacksonville 71
Richmond 80, William & Mary 63
SW Louisiana 109, Cent. Florida 88
SW Texas St. 76, NW Louisiana 72
South Florida 92, Xavier, Ohio 88
Southern U. 116, Alcorn St. 78
Tennessee Tech 73, Middle Tenn. 68
Texas-San Antonio 103, Stetson 87
Tn.-Chattanooga 74, Citadel 59
UNLV 97, Louisville 85
W. Kentucky 83, Va. Commonwealth 75

MIDWEST

Ball St. 59, Cent. Michigan 56
Bowling Green 66, Kent St. 60
Bradley 70, Wichita St. 51
Creighton 83, Indiana St. 68
Dayton 82, Detroit 77
DePaul 75, Duquesne 62
E. Illinois 73, Valparaiso 68
E. Michigan 82, Toledo 60
Illinois 72, Michigan 67
Indiana 97, Michigan St. 63
Kansas 95, Colorado 82
Miami, Ohio 70, Ohio U. 57
Minnesota 85, Northwestern 68
Missouri 82, Iowa St. 78
N. Illinois 48, Akron 38
S. Illinois 82, Drake 63
SW Missouri St. 58, Illinois St. 46
St. Louis 73, Marquette 69
Virginia 68, Notre Dame 67
Wisconsin 66, Purdue 44

SOUTHWEST

Arkansas 73, Baylor 68
Arkansas St. 74, Lamar 69
NE Louisiana 58, Stephen F.Austin 44
Nebraska 111, Oklahoma 99
Oklahoma St. 85, Kansas St. 70
Rice 98, Texas A&M 76
Southern Meth. 81, Houston 75
Texas 90, Texas Christian 69
Texas Tech 94, SIU-Edwardsville 66
Texas-El Paso 72, San Diego St. 67

FAR WEST

California 85, Arizona 78
Fresno St. 84, Pacific U. 77
Idaho 72, E. Washington 55
Idaho St. 89, N. Arizona 74
Loyola Marymount 118, San Francisco 90
Montana 91, Montana St. 69
NE Illinois 110, U.S. International 108
New Mexico 83, Hawaii 67
New Mexico St. 86, Utah St. 66
Pepperdine 79, St. Mary's, Cal. 78
San Diego 89, Gonzaga 80
San Jose St. 66, Long Beach St. 65
Santa Clara 75, Portland 69
Southern Cal 70, Oregon St. 68
UC Irvine 92, Fullerton St. 87
UCLA 90, Oregon 83
Utah 62, Air Force 56
Washington 50, Washington St. 48
Wyoming 77, Brigham Young 72

CRICKET

ONE-DAY INTERNATIONALS
Sri Lanka vs. New Zealand
First match, Saturday
In Napier, New Zealand

New Zealand: 178-5
Sri Lanka: 177-8.

FOURTH TEST
Australia vs. England
Second Day, Saturday
In Adelaide, Australia

Australia 1st innings: 386 all out
England 1st innings: 95-2

Third Day, Sunday

England 1st innings: 229 all out
Australia 2d innings: 68-4

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
WALES CONFERENCE						
Patrick Division						
N.Y. Rangers	26	17	8	60	186	156
Philadelphia	26	21	6	58	179	165
Pittsburgh	26	21	3	55	215	184
New Jersey	20	20	10	50	183	171
Washington	22	26	2	46	158	169
N.Y. Islanders	17	25	6	40	135	168
Adams Division						
Boston	27	16	8	62	183	164
Montreal	27	18	5	59	168	149
Buffalo	21	17	10	52	174	157
Hartford	21	23	5	47	142	164
Quebec	10	31	9	29	148	222
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE						
Norris Division						
Chicago	32	15	4	68	171	133
St. Louis	26	15	7	59	175	146
Detroit	22	22	5	49	164	172
Minnesota	14	29	8	36	153	179
Toronto	12	32	5	29	142	207
Smythe Division						
Los Angeles	26	17	5	57	194	156
Calgary	25	19	5	55	201	160
Edmonton	23	21	3	49	159	157
Vancouver	19	26	4	42	156	184
Winnipeg	16	27	8	40	168	181

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

St. Louis 4 3 1—9
Detroit 2 0 2—4

Lowry (11), Brown (8), Meagher (3), Sutter (13), P. Cavallini (4), Hull 2 (58), Courtnall 2 (16); Burr (14), Barr (10), Fedyk (11), Habscheid (7). Shots on goal: St. Louis (on Cheveldae, Gosnan) 14-11-18—43. Detroit (on Riendeau) 10-6-10—26.

Minnesota 0 1 1 0—2
Washington 0 1 1 0—2

Dahlen (12), Propp (14); Jarrate (4), Ciccarelli (12). Shots on goal: Minnesota (on Beaupre) 3-6-13-1—23. Washington (on Hayward) 4-6-9-1—20.

N.Y. Islanders 0 0 1 1—2
Winnipeg 4 1 3 1—9

King (10); MacDermid (11), Ashton (6), Kumpel (6), Numminen (7), Housley (15), Olczyk (17), Ehrnuth (19), McLlwain (10). Shots on goal: New York (on Essensa) 9-4-12—27. Winnipeg (on Healy, Hackett) 17-6-13—36.

N.Y. Rangers 1 2 1—4
Edmonton 1 0 2—3

Cirella (3), King (6), Miller 2 (12); S. Smith 2 (13), Anderson (15). Shots on goal: New York (on Takko) 8-13-4—25. Edmonton (on Richter) 11-4-15—38.

Los Angeles 1 1 3—5
Vancouver 1 0 0—1

Miller (7), Robitaille (25), Duchesne 2 (13), Gretzky (29); Murphy (3). Shots on goal: Los Angeles (on Gamble) 10-9-14—33. Vancouver (on Berthiaume) 11-12-12—35.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Calgary 1 0 1—2
Boston 3 1 1—5

Roberts 2 (13); Nealy (30), Wesley (7), Lazaro (4), Hodge 2 (9). Shots on goal: Calgary (on Moog) 8-8-9—25. Boston (on Vernon) 12-10-9—31.

Buffalo 1 0 0—1
Montreal 2 1 1—4

Andrevchuk (18); Ewen (2), Courtnall (17), Lebeau (17), Keane (12). Shots on goal: Buffalo (on Roy) 13-11-13—37. Montreal (on Puppa) 11-10-7—28.

Detroit 1 3 0 0—4
St. Louis 2 0 2 1—5

Barr (11), Yzerman 3 (34); Hull 2 (52), Marois (1), Brown (9). Courtnall (17). Shots on goal: Detroit (on Riendeau) 8-16-8-00—32. St. Louis (on Cheveldae) 8-18-13-2—33.

Philadelphia 1 1 1—3
Hartford 2 2 1—5

Sutter (11), Smith (8), Mellanby (15); Brown (16), Wilson (7), Verbeek 2 (26), Cyr (10). Shots on goal: Philadelphia (on Sidorkiewicz) 10-14-13—37. Hartford (on Hextall) 14-6-5—25.

Pittsburgh 1 3 3—4
Quebec 1 0 1—3

Stevens (26), Recchi (26), Errey (12), Hrdina (5), Cullen (23), Coffey (20); Anderson (2), Lafleur (7), Sakic (27), Heusk (9), Sundin (14). Shots on goal: Pittsburgh (on Tugnutt) 17-9-5—31. Quebec (on Young) 14-9-5—28.

Minnesota 0 2 1—3
New Jersey 0 0 1—1

Smith (12), Propp (15), Duchesne (6); Madill (3). Shots on goal: Minnesota (on Terreri) 6-11-5—22. New Jersey (on Casey) 11-8-14—33.

Toronto 1 0 0—1
Chicago 0 4 1—5

Foligno (7); Goulet (16), Wilson 3 (8), Pelosa (3). Shots on goal: Toronto (on Belfour) 12-3-11—26. Chicago (on Reese) 16-9-10—35.

Vancouver 0 2 2—4
Los Angeles 2 2 1—5

Linden (23), Kron (9), Sandlak (7), Nedved (3); Duchesne (14), Granato (17), Gretzky 3 (32). Shots on goal: Vancouver (on Hrudey) 8-12-16—36. Los Angeles (on McLean) 9-9-5—23.

SOCCER

ENGLISH FA CUP
Fourth Round

Cambridge 2, Middlesbrough 0
Coventry 1, Southampton 1
Crewe 1, Rotherham 0
Liverpool 2, Brighton 2
Luton 1, West Ham 1
Manchester United 1, Bolton 0
Millwall 4, Sheffield Wednesday 4
Norwich 3, Swindon 1
Notts County 2, Oldham 0
Port Vale 1, Manchester City 2
Portsmouth 5, Bournemouth 1
Shrewsbury 1, Wimbledon 0
Tottenham 4, Oxford 2
Arsenal 0, Leeds 0
Woking 0, Everton 1

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION

Sheffield United 1, Derby County 0

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION

FC Utrecht 4, MVV Maastricht 1
FC Volendam 0, PSV Eindhoven 2
FC Groningen 3, SC Heerenveen 0
Willem II Tilburg 5, FC Den Hoog 0
Vitesse Arnhem 1, Ajax Amsterdam 3
Feyenoord Rotterdam 0, NEC Nijmegen 0
Fortuna Sittard 0, Roda JC Kerkrade 1
FC Twente Enschede 1, RKC Waalwijk 1

Standings: PSV 28 points; Ajax 25; FC Groningen 24; Roda JC, FC Den Haag, FC Utrecht and Fortuna S. 18; Vitesse 16; Willem II and RKC 15; Feyenoord 14; SVV Rotterdam, Sparta Rotterdam, FC Twente and FC Volendam 13; NEC 12; MVV 11; Heerenveen 6.

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION

Bari 4, Atalanta of Bergamo 1
Cesena 0, Sampdoria of Genoa 1
Fiorentina 1, AS Roma 1
Genoa 1, AC Milan 1
Internazionale of Milan 1, Cagliari 1
Juventus of Turin 5, Parma 0
Lazio of Rome 2, Torino 1
Napoli 2, Lecce 2
Pisa 2, Bologna 2

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Atletico Madrid 2, Valencia 0
Athletic Bilbao 2, Tenerife 0
Osasuna 2, Real Valladolid 1
Sporting 4, Real Betis 0
Barcelona 5, Espanol 2
Castellon 0, Real Madrid 3
Sevilla 3, Real Oviedo 0
Real Mallorca 2, Logrones 0
Real Zaragoza 1, Real Sociedad 1
Cadiz 0, Burgos 0

Standings: Barcelona 33; Atletico Madrid 29; Osasuna 27; Sevilla 25; Real Madrid 23; Logrones 20.

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION

Toulouse 3, Caen 2
Brest 1, Auxerre 3
Nancy 1, Montpellier 1
Rennes 0, Toulon 0
Marseille 6, Nantes 0
Cannes 2, Lille 1
Monaco 2, Bordeaux 0
St Etienne 2, Metz 1
Paris St Germain 0, Nice 2
Sochaux 1, Lyon 2

Standings: Marseille 35 points; Monaco 30; Auxerre 29; Montpellier and Cannes 26; Lyon and Metz 25; Lille 24; Paris St Germain and St Etienne 23; Nantes, Caen and Nice 22; Sochaux, Toulon and Bordeaux 21; Nancy, Brest and Rennes 20; Toulouse 19.

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FRAWE
KULFE
WOUTTI
ROLMAN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: _____ (Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: GLORY BARON TIMING VALISE
Answer: He played his viola at all hours of the night and day — — — which amounted to this— A "VIOLA-TION"

TO OUR READERS IN BERLIN

You can now receive the IHT hand delivered to your home or office every morning on the day of publication. Contact our Frankfurt office today.
Phone: (069) 69 48 92 Fax: (069) 69 48 94

PEANUTS

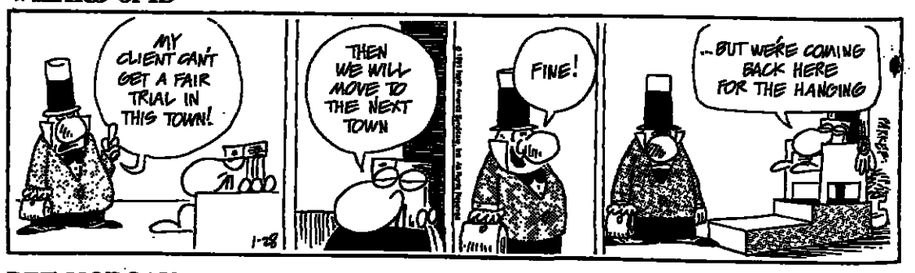
BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

DOONESBURY

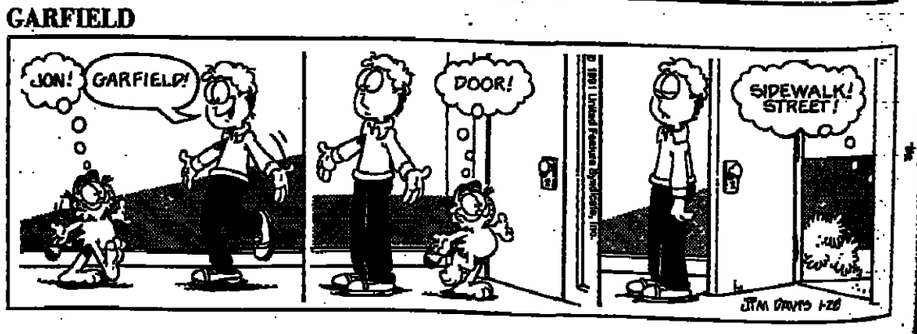
ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN

GARFIELD



هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الأصل

MONDAY SPORTS

Becker's First Title in Australian Open Makes Him First in the World

Wayne Ludbey/The Associated Press

Patrick Riviere/Agence France-Presse

Boris Becker took a tumble on the court as he played in the Australian Open final against Ivan Lendl. But it was Lendl who was left frustrated and fallen in the first Grand Slam of the year.

Lendl Beaten in 4-Set Final

The Associated Press

MELBOURNE — Boris Becker won his first Australian Open title Sunday and vaulted to No. 1 in the world for the first time in his career as he overcame back spasms to beat Ivan Lendl with a diving, rolling net attack.

Becker avoided the net in the opening set while troubled by his back, but after a quick massage and some stretching midway through the second set, he roared back to beat the two-time defending champion, 1-6, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.

After breaking Lendl at 15-40 on his second match point, Becker immediately leaped into the air, heaved his racket into the crowd of 15,000 and fled the court. In one of the most unusual victory celebrations in Grand Slam history, Becker headed for a nearby park to contemplate the fulfillment of his goal of being the top-ranked tennis player in the world.

"There is a little park out there with a couple of trees, and I just had to get out there to be by myself," said Becker, who returned quickly for the trophy presentation but was overcome by emotion.

"It's hard to explain, to put into words," he said. "I've been so close, and never able to make that final step. I didn't expect it here. I can't believe it myself. I'll have to sleep on it a few days, maybe a few weeks, to realize it is me."

Becker, 23, won three Wimbledons and one U.S. Open, but this victory finally put him atop the men's ranking, displacing Stefan Edberg, who took the No. 1 spot from Lendl last summer.

Becker matched Lendl's nine aces, but won this match with his more dynamic play at the net.

Lendl played superbly in the opening set, hammering winners from corner to corner while Becker struggled.

Becker won just one of his five approaches to net in that set and was still struggling early in the second set. After Lendl served three more aces to hold to 2-2 in the second set, Becker stayed with him to hold to 3-2, then took off his shirt to get a courtside massage.

Becker recovered quickly and started playing more aggressively at the net. He ventured forward 14 times in the second set, winning five points at the net, and took the set by breaking Lendl with a lunging, stretching forehand volley.

Lendl thought the key to the match was the first game of the second set, in which he squandered a break point after Becker's first double fault to 30-40. Lendl then hit a backhand down the line that was only inches wide.

"It was a great shot," Lendl said, adding that had he broken Becker then, "it would have been a rout."

Emboldened by his success at the net, Becker charged up in 16 times in the third set, winning 10, then closed out the set with a running forehand pass down the line and into the corner that broke Lendl's service and spirit.

"He was hitting 100 miles per hour [160 kilometers per hour] on some of his shots," Lendl said.

Becker served even harder as he managed four service winners and two aces and allowed only three points in his first two service games of the fourth set.

In the fifth game, Becker saved two break points from 15-40 to go up, 3-2.

The set stayed on serve until Lendl served the 10th game. Becker took a love-40 lead on two errors by Lendl and a putaway volley set up by a big forehand approach shot.

Lendl saved one match point on a backhand crosscourt pass, but Becker closed out the match on Lendl's second serve on the next point when he drilled a forehand return down the line.

SIDELINES

Swiss Win in World 4-Man Bobsled

BREUIL-CERVINIA, Italy (AP) — The Switzerland I team of Gustav Weder, Bruno Gerber, Lorenz Schindelholz and Curdin Morell won the gold medal Sunday in the four-man class at the World Bobsledding Championships.

The Germany I team of Dirk Wiese, Thorsten Wolm, Oliver Rogge and Olaf Hampel finished second, 0.48 seconds behind. Volker Dietrich, Sven Ruhr, Frank Jacob and Thomas Rex of Germany II were third.

Kings Look Toward Italy and Kurri

VANCOUVER, British Columbia (AP) — The Los Angeles Kings of the National Hockey League have expressed interest in obtaining the rights to Jari Kurri, who played out his option last season with the Edmonton Oilers and signed with an Italian team based in Milan.

● Mario Lemieux of Pittsburgh, playing his first game following offseason back surgery, got three assists as the Penguins beat the Nordiques, 6-5, Saturday in Quebec. It was his first game since March.

● Philadelphia's Rick Tocchet, second in the NHL in goals, pulled a groin muscle Saturday and will miss at least two weeks.

● Brett Hull of the St. Louis Blues became the fifth player in NHL history to score 50 goals in the first 50 games of a season, getting two Friday during a 9-4 rout of the Red Wings in Detroit.

For the Record

Marina Klimova and Sergei Ponomarenko of the Soviet Union won the ice dance title for the third consecutive time at the European Figure Skating Championships in Sofia; earlier, Viktor Petrenko of the Soviet Union successfully defended his men's title. *(AP)*

Ben Johnson won the 55-meter dash at the Ottawa Winternational for his first victory since the drug-tainted Olympic 100-meter final in 1988. His clocking of 6.20 seconds set a Canadian record. *(AP)*

Stefania Antonini of Italy drew a one-match suspension from UEFA for committing a gross foul against Sweden on Dec. 8. Antonini is believed to be the first woman player in UEFA history to be so disciplined. *(AP)*

Clayton Blackmore of Wales was suspended by UEFA for four European championship matches for physically attacking an opponent during the Nov. 14 match in Luxembourg. *(AP)*

Robert Prosinecki, the Yugoslav midfielder sought by several European clubs, was told Sunday he can not move to a foreign club for at least four years. *(Reuters)*

Jack Nicklaus was granted one of eight exemptions from qualifying for the 1991 U.S. Open. Other exemptions granted Saturday by the U.S. Golf Association went to Rodger Davis and Mike Harwood of Australia; Bernhard Langer, Germany; Mark McNulty, Zimbabwe; Jumbo Ozaki, Japan; Ronan Rafferty, Ireland, and Ian Woosnam, Wales. *(AP)*

Maurizio Stecca of Italy regained the WBO featherweight title Saturday night with a fifth-round knockout of Juan Armando Reyes of the Dominican Republic in Sassari, Sardinia. *(AP)*

Robert Quiroga won a 12-round split decision Saturday over Italian challenger Vincenzo Belcastro in Capo d'Orlando, Italy, and retained his IBF super flyweight title.

Virgil Hill will defend his WBA light heavyweight title against Thomas Hearns on May 17 in Las Vegas. *(AP)*

Heinzer and Kronberger Win Downhills

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAALBACH-HINTERGLEMM, Austria — After nearly a decade of frustration, Franz Heinzer finally won a world championship, capturing the men's downhill Sunday at the World Alpine Skiing Championships by a quarter of a second over Peter Runggaldier.

"I've been fourth three times in the world championships and it's absolutely marvelous that I won today," said Heinzer, who just missed winning medals in 1982, 1985 and 1987. "It's a wonderful feeling."

Saturday, Petra Kronberger of Austria overcame a slow start by reaching speeds of up to 111 kilometers per hour (69 miles per hour) in the middle of the course to win the women's downhill.

Switzerland's Heinzer sped down the course Sunday in 1 minute, 54.91 seconds. Runggaldier, an Italian, finished in 1:55.16 and Daniel Mahrer of Switzerland was third in 1:55.57.

Heinzer and Mahrer ended Switzerland's drought at the championships. The Swiss team that dominated Alpine skiing throughout the 1980s had been shut out of the medals until Sunday.

Heinzer had some difficulty at the start, where eight tight turns threw many racers off balance. But he made up time near the bottom.

Konrad Schaedler of Liechtenstein broke his leg in a fall during the race and was taken from the course by helicopter.

He was the latest victim in a series of accidents a week after the death of Austrian Gernod Reinstadler at Wengen in Switzerland.

Kjetil Andre Aamodt, silver medalist in the super giant slalom, suffered a mild concussion and facial cuts when he fell during Saturday's practice for the downhill.

"We are confident he can make the super-G, the giant slalom and the combined next week," said an official with the Norwegian team.

Adrian Bires of Czechoslovakia and Alexis Racloz of Chile were also injured Saturday, but not as seriously. Racloz tore ligaments of his right wrist while Bires sprained a thumb.

Lasse Kjus of Norway broke his jaw and several teeth Friday, and Lasse-Boerje Eriksson of Sweden broke a leg.

The women's downhill Saturday was less eventful. Kronberger, who is favored in all five events at the championships, finished in 1:29.12 to defeat Nathalie Bouvier of France by nearly half a second.

Bouvier's time of 1:29.56 was seven-hundredths of a second faster than bronze medalist Svetlana Gladishiva. Gladishiva, the world junior downhill champion last year, became the first Soviet skier to win a world championship medal.

(AP, AFP, Reuters)

Agence France-Presse

Franz Heinzer skied to a gold medal after three fourth places.

■ Skiers May Skip U.S.

The threat of terrorism and sharply higher air fares may keep the World Cup ski tour from coming to North America in March, The Associated Press reported from the site of the championships.

Officials of the tour and the International Ski Federation said Saturday that a decision would be made this week after talks with officials of national federations.

Eric Demetz, who heads the World Cup tour, said the meets were jeopardized by a number of problems, rising fares among them.

He said airline companies, in a security measure, were requesting delivery of skis and other equipment at least three days before the flights. "In addition, several European ski federations, such as the Scandinavian ones, are refusing to use American carriers for security reasons due to recent terrorism threats," Demetz said.

He said races would be rescheduled for European sites if a decision to avoid North America is made. The first North American event is March 8-10 in Aspen, Colorado.

The Top Finishers

Men: 1. Franz Heinzer, Switzerland, 1 minute, 54.91 seconds; 2. Peter Runggaldier, Italy, 1:55.16; 3. Daniel Mahrer, Switzerland, 1:55.57; 4. Leonard Stock, Austria, 1:55.90; 5. Jan Einar Thorsen, Norway, 1:56.06; 6. Atle Skaardal, Norway, 1:56.11; 7. Patrick Ortlieb, Austria, 1:56.17; 8. William Besse, Switzerland, 1:56.21; 9. Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg, 1:56.46; 10. Peter Wirnsberger, Austria, 1:56.59.

Women: 1. Petra Kronberger, Austria, 1:29.12; 2. Nathalie Bouvier, France, 1:29.56; 3. Svetlana Gladishiva, Soviet Union, 1:29.63; 4. Chantal Bournissen, Switzerland, 1:29.72; 5. Katja Seizinger, Germany, 1:29.89; 6. Sabine Ginther, Austria, 1:29.97; 7. Kerrin Lee-Gartner, Canada, 1:30.02; 8. Katrin Gutensohn, Germany, 1:30.23; 9. Barbara Sadleder, Austria, 1:30.31; 10. Carole Merle, France, 1:30.37.

Seles Closes In on No. 1

By Sandra Harwitt
New York Times Service

MELBOURNE — Monica Seles says her serve is weak, she doesn't know how to lob and she can't volley. Yet she is the winner of the 1991 Australian Open women's title and only 38 computer points away from being ranked the No. 1 women's player in the world.

"To me, it's just another tournament," the second-seeded Seles said Saturday after defeating 10th-seeded Jana Novotna, 5-7, 6-3, 6-1.

It was Seles's first Australian Open title in her first visit to the Melbourne stadium.

"Now, I can try to win another tournament next week," she said.

Seles, the Yugoslav who now lives in Florida, is in line for the top spot on the Women's Tennis Association computer. But, for the moment, she doesn't believe she's ready to dethrone Steffi Graf, who lost to Novotna in the semifinals.

"She's still No. 1," Seles said.

Novotna's only way to beat Seles was to take chances. That worked in the first set, as the Czech player made only six unforced errors in the seven games she won.

AP

Seles: Grit and bear it.

But Seles won nine of the last 10 games and had only one unforced error in the final set. Novotna won only 19 points, all in the last set.

Patrick McEnroe, the surprise in men's singles here, lost in Saturday's doubles final. McEnroe and David Wheaton were beaten, 6-7, 7-6, 6-3, 7-5, by the third-seeded duo of Scott Davis and David Pate in an all-American final. It was their first Grand Slam doubles title.

The defeat came a day after McEnroe's semifinal loss to Boris Becker in the men's singles.

Seles, 17, has a stringent criteria to meet before, she says, she can rival Graf. Seles says her serve needs more muscle and her lob needs improvement to frustrate serve-and-volley players. And her volleys are infrequent and tentative.

"I have some bad days when I'm not playing well," Seles said. "I can't let that happen if I want to move up or stay at No. 2. I have to make the finals all the time."

Seles has won two of the last four Grand Slam tournaments — here and at the 1990 French Open. Graf hasn't taken a Grand Slam title since last year's Australian Open.

Seles is the youngest player to win this Open. She beat out the 1960 winner, Margaret Court, who was almost four months older than Seles when she won the first of her 11 Australian singles titles.

Seles tried to play down the significance of winning here, but said, "I'm glad I won't be labeled a one-Grand Slam person and just a clay-court person."

Doubles Results

Women's Doubles Final
Patty Fendick and Mary Joe Fernandez (4), U.S., def. Gigi Fernandez, U.S., and Jana Novotna (1), Czechoslovakia, 7-6 (7-4), 6-1.

Mixed Doubles Final
Jeremy Bates and Jo Durie, Britain, def. Scott Davis and Robin White, U.S., 2-6, 6-4, 6-4.

UNLV Races Past Louisville, but 3 of Top 10 Fall

The Associated Press

How good is the University of Nevada-Las Vegas? So good that the Runnin' Rebels' 97-85 decision over Louisville matched their narrowest victory margin of the season.

"The first half we played terrible," said guard Anderson Hunt, who made four shots from three-point range and finished with 20 points Saturday. "The second was one of our best of the year."

Despite the "terrible" first half, UNLV led by nine points at intermission. The Runnin' Rebels (15-0) have won 26 consecutive games.

Not all the top teams were so fortunate, as three of the top 10-ranked squads were defeated during the day: No. 5 Arizona, No. 6 Syracuse and No. 8 Kentucky.

UNLV converted six Cardinal turnovers into 10 points to take control in Louisville, Kentucky.

"They came at you with continuous pressure," said Louisville forward Everick Sullivan, who had 18 points. "They have size and knowledge. They know what to do."

Louisville (7-9) closed to 35-26 on James Brewer's three-pointer with 6:29 remaining in the first half, but could get no closer.

No. 2 Arkansas 73, Baylor 68: Oliver Miller scored 22 points and visiting Arkansas (20-1, 8-0 Southwest Conference) became the first Division I team to reach 20 victories this season. The Razorbacks' Todd Day, the SWC's leading scorer, was held to a collegiate-low five points.

No. 3 Indiana 97, No. 22 Michigan State 63: Freshman Damon Bailey scored a season-high 19 points as the Hoosiers (18-2, 6-1 Big Ten) held Michigan State's Steve Smith to 14 in the victory in Bloomington, Indiana.

California 85, No. 5 Arizona 78: Billy Dreher scored 17 of his collegiate-best 23 points in the second half, leading California to its fight-interrupted upset of Arizona (16-3, 5-3 Pacific-10) at home.

California beat the Wildcats for the first time in nine games.

A brawl broke out with 5:33 left, and Arizona's Wayne Womack and Cal's Ryan Drew were ejected. Under conference rules, they must sit out their teams' next games.

Providence 92, No. 6 Syracuse 82: Eric Murdock scored 23 points and Providence beat visiting Syracuse (17-3, 5-3 Big East) for just the third time in 26 games. Providence, with 47 rebounds to Syracuse's 34, turned a 45-33 halftime lead into a 19-point advantage with 15:31 left.

Alabama 88, No. 8 Kentucky 83: Melvin Cheatum scored 26 points, 18 in the first half, as the Tide took a 13-point lead, then held on in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, to stop a 10-game winning streak by Kentucky (15-3, 7-1 Southeastern Conference).

No. 9 Duke 99, Clemson 70: Christian Laettner scored 13 points and grabbed 10 rebounds for Duke (16-4, 5-2 Atlantic Coast Conference), which had a 48-27 advantage in rebounding in the road victory. Laettner was one of six players in double figures for the Blue Devils.

No. 10 St. John's 58, Villanova 55: In Philadelphia, Jason Buchanan scored on a fadeaway jumper with 16 seconds remaining for the Redmen (15-2, 6-2 Big East), who won their fifth straight.

No. 11 UCLA 90, Oregon 83: Darrick Martin sank two free throws and made a steal in the final 33 seconds for the Bruins (15-4, 4-3 Pacific-10) in Eugene, Oregon. UCLA's Don MacLean scored 30 points.

No. 12 East Tennessee State 97, VMI 66: The Buccaneers (15-2, 5-1 Southern Conference), led by Keith Jennings's 28 points, gave the Keydets their worst home loss in five seasons.

No. 14 Nebraska 111, No. 13 Oklahoma 99: Tony Farmer scored 22 points and led eight Nebraska players in double figures as the Cornhuskers (17-2, 3-1 Big Eight) ended a nine-game losing streak against Oklahoma. It was Oklahoma's first conference home loss in 25 games.

Cincinnati 76, No. 15 Southern Mississippi 69: Herbert Casey scored 24 points and Cincinnati (11-6, 4-2 Metro Conference) used a 19-3 second-half run in Hattiesburg, Mississippi, to end the Golden Eagles' 10-game winning streak.

No. 16 LSU 76, Florida 66: Shaquille O'Neal scored 31 points, grabbed 21 rebounds and blocked 10 shots as LSU (13-4, 7-2 SEC) won at home. Florida closed a 28-point deficit to 69-64 with 1:13 left in the game, but LSU got a foul shot and dunk from O'Neal and four other free throws to stave off the Gators' rally.

No. 18 Virginia 68, Notre Dame 67: Bryant Stith scored Virginia's last 19 points as the Cavaliers (12-4) overcame a 12-point deficit in South Bend, Indiana.

Seton Hall 76, No. 19 Connecticut 62: Anthony Avent had 22 points and 16 rebounds and Seton Hall closed the first half with a 23-6 run in East Rutherford, New Jersey. Connecticut (12-6, 3-5) has lost five consecutive games.

No. 20 Utah 62, Air Force 56: In Salt Lake City, Utah Josh Grant scored 20 points as the Utes (19-1, 8-0 Western Athletic Conference) tied a 78-year-old school record with their 16th consecutive victory.

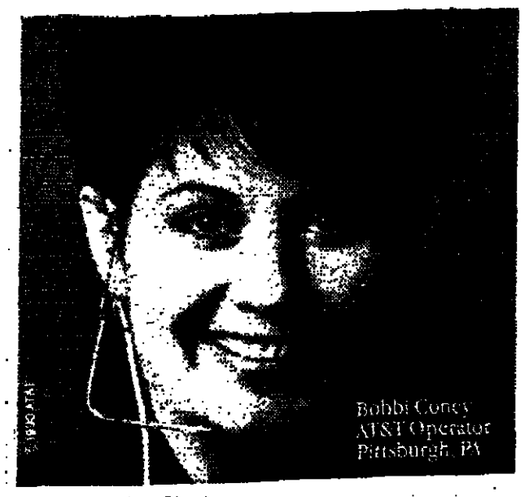
No. 23 New Mexico State 86, Utah State 66: Reggie Jordan and Tracey Ware each scored 18 points as New Mexico State (15-2, 7-1 Big West) won its 28th straight game at home.

Memphis State 60, No. 25 South Carolina 52: Elliot Perry scored 23 points and moved into contention for Memphis State's all-time scoring record as the Tigers (11-7 overall, 4-2 Metro Conference) won at home. Perry scored eight consecutive points in 26 seconds as he moved into second place on the school's scoring list with 1,822 points. Keith Lee is No. 1 with 2,408.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

John L. Goff/The Associated Press

UNLV's Elmore Spencer battled Cornelius Holden for a rebound.



We can help you call your boss in Boston.

Or your partner in Palo Alto.
Or your broker in Boca Raton.
With *AT&T USADirect® Service*, calling the States is fast and easy. You just dial the special *AT&T USADirect* access number for the country you're in.
Within seconds, you'll experience one of the friendliest sounds you can hear when you're away from home. An AT&T Operator offering to help you complete your call.
Use your *AT&T Calling Card* or call collect. And not only can you minimize hotel surcharges but you can also save with our international rates.

Only *AT&T USADirect Service* puts you in easy reach of an AT&T Operator in the States from over 75 countries around the world.
And it's just another way AT&T is there to help you from practically anywhere in the world.
Whether it's calling your boss in Boston.
Or your client in Kalamazoo.

AT&T USADirect® Service.
Your express connection to AT&T service.

†AUSTRIA	022-903-011	†FRANCE	19*-0011	†NETHERLANDS	06*-022-9111
BAHRAIN	800-001	†GAMBIA	001-199-220-0010	†NORWAY	050-12-011
†BELGIUM	11-0010	†GREECE	00-800-1311	†SWEDEN	020-795-611
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	00-420-00101	†HUNGARY	00*-36-0111	†SWITZERLAND	046-05-0011
†DENMARK	8001-0010	†ITALY	172-1011	U.K.	0800-89-0011
†EGYPT*	02-356-0200	LIBERIA	797-797	W. GERMANY	0130-0010
†FINLAND	9800-100-10	LUXEMBOURG	0-800-0111	ZIMBABWE	110-899

* Await second dial tone.
† Public phones require coin or card
‡ In Cairo dial 356-0200

For additional *USADirect* access numbers or information about the service, call us collect at 412-553-7458. When in the U.S., call 1 800 874-4000 Ext. 416 for your free *USADirect* information card.

AT&T The right choice.

Cool Lacroix, Glitzy Versace Open Shows

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The couture collections have opened here in the shadow of the Gulf war, but in the conviction that dreams must be kept alive and the shows go on.

Some stores — put off by the crisis but also grateful for a chance to go easy on their beleaguered budgets — have stayed away, although Kalman Ruttenstein of Bloomingdale's and Ellin Saltzman of Macy's and I. Magnin were in the front row at Lacroix Sunday, as was Anna Wintour, American Vogue's high-profile editor.

PARIS FASHION

"We must carry on — fashion is part of our culture and our heritage here in France," said Christian Lacroix. "But I must admit that I already have the feeling that everything has changed. I am thinking of before and after the war."

That was the impression he gave Sunday in a show that seemed to be searching for new restraint. It was designed before hopes of peace had faded, but responding to an interior rhythm, like all creative designers, Lacroix had moved away from his signature clashes of color and print toward a new calm, especially in the day clothes. There were still flashes of the former excess at night, but the quieter clothes seemed like the way forward.

The first six outfits were significantly all in black or broken whites with no color, although that soon came through soon in graphic blocks of red, pink and blue on tailored suits. The Lacroix silhouette, which is curvy and feminine, had been softened up, giving a feeling of looseness and ease while keeping its pampered chic. Accessories were unified in color — one single tone from palpitating feathered hat to low heeled shoes.

The designer said that he had done far more suits than ever before, and a new tailor (poached from Chanel) has made these look much more serious, even when the jacket went over a simple strapless dress or over a mid-calf meringue-puff of skirt.

A play on volumes brought coats fitted at the top and flared in the skirt or floating over slim shapes. The airy lightness and movement had a whimsical spirit as French as Fragonard.

"I was thinking of France in the summer just before everything changed in the 1960s, when I was first aware of pretty girls and women still dressed up," said the designer, who used a vista of trees and lake as a runway backdrop.

This sense of fresh air and enchanted summer days came in a pale aquamarine suit with ripples of water marking its skirt, in a shapely primrose yellow chiffon dress fluttering round the body and in the use of mint green gingham check in luxury fabrics. Lace too was used with delicious delicacy, as in a body-skimming white dress that came out under a navy apron. Or there was lace peeping under a simple A-line T-shirt dress, which is how the mature Lacroix has evolved his trapeze line. The dupion slub silk that ran through the show brought a raw roughness that stops Lacroix's sweetness from turning to syrup.

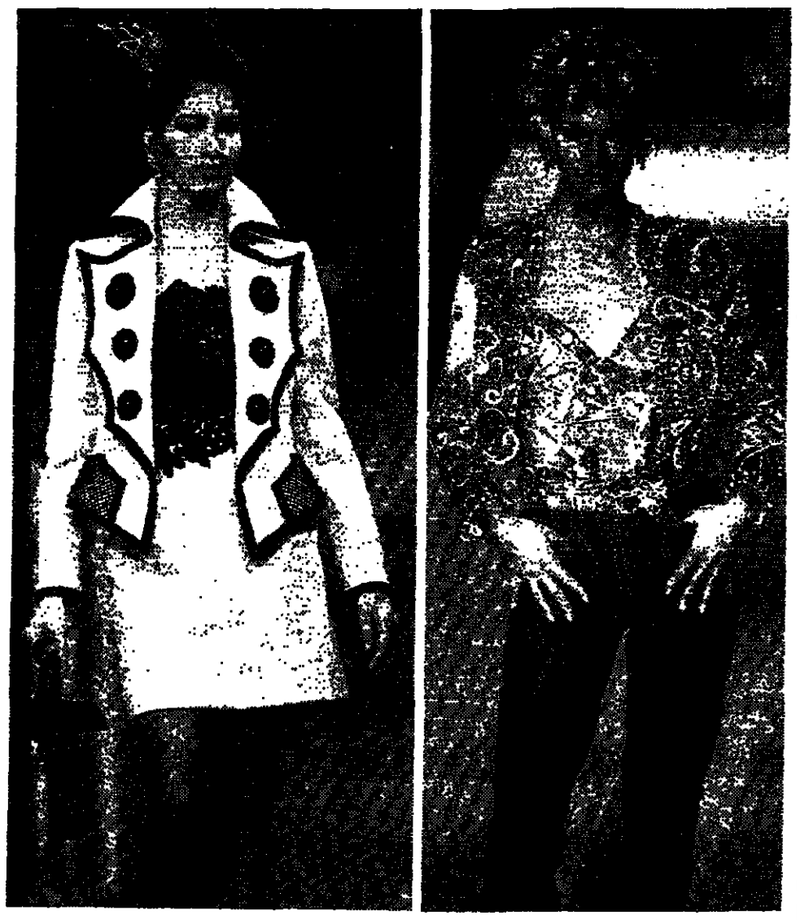
After dark, Lacroix shines as a beacon for haute couture suppliers, scattering mother-of-pearl embroideries, weaving macramé fringes and using hand-painted abstract swirls on cotton satin. Evening dresses, short at the front, and an embroidered cat suit were a reprise of ideas that Lacroix first coined but are now common currency. Other familiar themes from the designer were were freshly done, as in the Provençal print reduced to just a flash of print in enamel on a sculpted bangle, or Spain as an Andalusian scalloped collar on a tailored suit and black lace overlaid on white pique.

It is his simplest thoughts that seem contemporary: the jeans pockets patching the back of a white overalls dress. But the use of artisans, found only in France, makes his show more than an engine of publicity and keeps the future of couture safe in Lacroix's hands.

Gianni Versace has risen to fame on a tide of rising hopes and hemlines. This high-spirited approach to fashion brings bright colors, strident prints and accessories decorated to the hilt. All this seemed such fun in his ready-to-wear three months ago, but at his weekend show it looked out of sync with anxious times.

Yet Versace had worked to develop his Atelier line beyond lashings of embroidery and a sexpot silhouette and to concentrate on couture cut and drape. The show opened with crepe dresses, scissored on the bias to fold petals of fabric over bodice or tiny skirt. They came in one bright color, say cobalt blue or chrome yellow, with the same shapes then coming in silk scarf prints on a historical theme, reflecting the swishing crimson curtain on the podium.

There was a hint that Versace is bringing down his crotch-high hemlines, by putting brief tunics over tiny skirts or even shorts. It was not much of a cover-up, and by the time a model prowled down the runway, her bosom swelling out of a black crepe dress held tenuously together with an embroidered zipper, it seemed like the same old Gianni.



Photographs by Chris Moore

Lacroix's linen suit with a Spanish accent, left, and Versace's embroidery and prints with jeans.

And that was the problem. We have already seen his tunics over bright, tight leggings. Modern, young clients might sling a richly embroidered T-shirt on with jeans — but do they need to see it on a couture runway? Even the theme of crowns and crosses has been seen around in fashion, although nobody before has thought of a cross on the heel of a stiletto shoe or a tiara as the handle of a purse. Portraits of power figures, like Elizabeth I, made a witty theme for prints that are a strength from the designer's close collaboration with the Como silk industry.

Praise for the Versace show came from Julio Iglesias, accompanied by a Tahitian actress Vaitiare, who seemed made for the ultra-short curvy dresses.

"You have to be 20 and built like a goddess," said Sao Schlumberger, a loyal couture client, who was wearing a Lacroix suit. She and a small crowd went on to the Left Bank apartment of the Comtesse Birgitte de Ganay, resplendent in a black Versace suit with a whiff of a skirt made of ostrich feathers.

Sona Attamian, a consultant to Arab clients was at the Lacroix show Sunday. After praising the show for its youthful zip and increasing commercial sense, she put into perspective the effects of the war on the Gulf clientele of the couture.

"The situation is very grave politically, but we will have to wait at least six months to judge the commercial situation," she said. "Kuwait and Saudi Arabia were the biggest clients, and even when it is over, the war is going to change the way women dress and their feelings about spending money. But don't forget there will also be those who profit from the war and they will provide new clients. These collections and the ready-to-wear in March will be very difficult. But everything de luxe will still have a market in the future."

Responding to speculation in Paris that she has signed with Harrods, Béatrice Bongibault, former director of Dior, refused to comment.

LANGUAGE

An Englishman by Any Other Name

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Once again, in the crunch, the *Yanks* find themselves side by side with the *Brits*.

Does this mean that *GI Joe* is slogging through the desert sands with *Tommy Atkins*? No; use of the American term *GI*, popularized in World War II after the initials for "Government Issue," has fallen off. Perhaps this decline occurred because the derivative term *GI Joe* must be accompanied by *GI Josie*, acknowledging the presence of women as members of the armed forces. No sobriquet has emerged as yet to characterize the American forces in the Gulf; Vietnam-era *grunts*, however, is passé. *(Grunt*, a verb from before the 12th century and a noun since the 1500s, is onomatopoeic. According to The Times of London in 1970, "Luckless victims of the American military machine are known as 'grunts,' a name said to be derived from their way of complaining as they trudge along the jungle trails.")

We do know what to call the forces from Her Majesty's Government. *Tommy* is still used, taken from the name "Tommy Atkins" used on government forms, much as Americans use "John Doe" and "Jane Doe" (did the other fella, Richard Roe, ever get married?); however, the term preferred is *Brits*.

That's what Americans call them, but is that what they call themselves? In the interests of allied solidarity, the question was put to Lexicographic Irregulars a month ago: Do people from Britain, which seems to have triumphed over Great Britain and the United Kingdom as the name for that country, consider *Brit* an ethnic slur?

The scientific sample was selected on the basis of the famed Literary Digest poll of 1936 (which predicted Alf Landon would defeat Franklin Roosevelt) and is subject to a polling error of plus or minus 100 percent. The result: 64 percent of the British respondents say they are happy with the appellation *Brit*, 19 percent think it is an undignified clip of the term *British*, and the remainder prefer not to be addressed at all until proper introductions have been made.

A significant percentage objected to the term in which the question was couched: both letters pointed out *British* has to do with citizenship, not cultural heritage. *English*, *Scottish* and *Welsh* are ethnic categories, they argue, for people from England, Scotland and Wales, all of whom can be called *Britons* because they are subjects of Great Britain, which unites those three cultures. Add *Northern Irish* to the above, as many do, and you get into a political argument.

A Canadian of British descent, Al Tassie, writes from Victoria, British Columbia, using the noun as an adjective: "I polled several Brit friends and not one objected to the word. A more popular word is *kipper*, and even the *kippers* call themselves *kippers*, at least in this neck of the woods. The derivation is obvious."

Obvious to him, maybe. It could be from "English kipper," a herring or sea trout cured by smoking and served with elegance by Mr. Clark, morning headwaiter at Claridge's in London, or from *brit*, uncapitalized, used since the early 1600s to mean "the young of the herring." Maybe the young of the English were equated then with the little herrings; Eric Partridge pointed to slang usage of *kipper* to mean "serviceman" in World War II.

The use of *Brit*, capitalized, dates back to Old English; it is related to *Briton*, first used before the end of the 13th century. In Scotland, the shorter form was applied to the Strathclyde Britons at least until 1300, when King Edward I of England abolished "Laws between the Scots and the Bretis." After that, the short form was used only historically, but popped up again in 1901 in a British sports page: "The Brit is at his old game." The clip wavered between adjective and noun use: "Are you trying to fool the Brit public?" asked Percy Wyndham Lewis in 1948; "Your working-class Brit is a glutton for celebrities," Stanley Price wrote in a 1961 book. In the United States the noun form prevailed.

That killed *Britisher*, and good riddance to that "odious vulgarism," which was what an incensed lexicographer called the American term. That irritation persists: Sheila Somner writes from St. David, Arizona, that she finds no objection to being called a *Brit*, though she prefers being known as *English*, and "I do take great exception to being called a *Britisher*. I don't call you an *Americaner*." The New York Times stylebook is firm: "Do not use *Britisher(s)*."

(Tangentially, Somner offers an emendation of my recent discussion of *drop a dime on*, meaning "to inform on," from using a coin telephone to call the police. I veered off to define *the dime dropped*, meaning "sudden realization or comprehension"; she recalls *spending a penny* as a euphemism for going to the public toilet, where a coin was required to enter the stall. This was substantiated independently by Janise Bogard, a Brit living in New York who is a leading photographer of cats: she called to say, "*Now the penny's dropped* comes from going to the loo, luv.")

□

"I, as a Scot," writes Anthony Eaton of London, "may say that *Brit* is not an ethnic slur, as would be the use of *English*. . . . The word is usually used as a method of demonstrating affection and seems more commonly used by Australians and Americans than *pom* or *limey*."

Limey (from the lime juice used by English sailors to prevent scurvy) is low-class and insulting unless used with jocular affection. *Pom*, from "pomegranate" in a rough rhyme with "immigrant," is an Australian derogation of immigrants from England.

"Let us turn the question around," Stephen Grover writes from All Souls College in Oxford, one of the minority who think (construe this who as plural) that *Brit* is a slur. "Is *Yank* an ethnic slur?"

Yank is sometimes intended as a slur, but it is not received as such, which is disconcerting to the insulter. Americans do not use it for themselves unless in referring to a New Englander, and then it is always *Yankee*, not the clipped *Yank*, which is a Britishism. (That's preferred to *Briticism*, though we prefer *Scotticism* to *Scottishism*. Go figure.)

Nobody can say with certainty where *Yankee* comes from; one popular theory points to the Dutch name *Jan Kees*, "John Cheese," a slur at a Hollander, applied by colonial Dutch in New Amsterdam to the English settlers (much as Australians now hoot at them as *poms;* little changes in etymological patterns).

What, then, should the Brits in the gulf call their comrades in arms from the United States? Whatever they like; as for us, we call each other *Murkens*.

New York Times Service

Poland, Jewish Unit Reportedly Pool Efforts to Get Disputed Manuscript

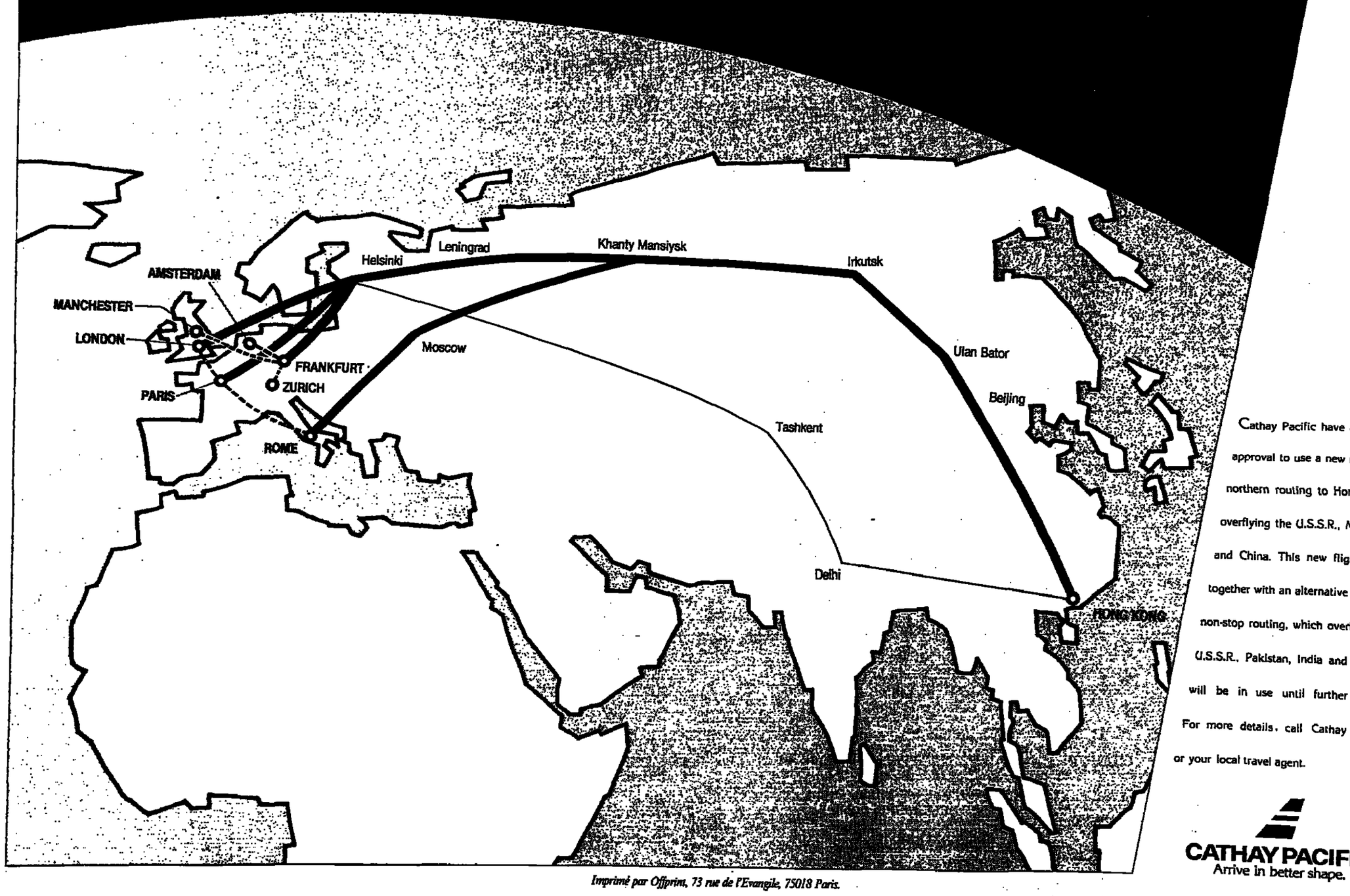
Reuters

GENEVA — Poland and the World Jewish Congress have agreed to jointly try to retrieve a rare Jewish manuscript that was taken by the Nazis before World War II, a source close to the case said. The medieval document, known as the Wolf Haggadah, is the object of a complicated court case also involving the man who last had possession of it.

The source said Poland and the WJC agreed last month to pool their efforts, with the understanding that if they won they would jointly donate the document to the Jewish National and University Library in Jerusalem. The Wolf Haggadah is believed to date from the 13th or 14th century.

CATHAY PACIFIC ANNOUNCE A NEW NON-STOP NORTHERN FLIGHT PATH BETWEEN EUROPE AND HONG KONG.

The Swire Group



Cathay Pacific have obtained approval to use a new non-stop northern routing to Hong Kong overflying the U.S.S.R., Mongolia and China. This new flight path, together with an alternative existing non-stop routing, which overflies the U.S.S.R., Pakistan, India and Burma, will be in use until further notice. For more details, call Cathay Pacific or your local travel agent.

CATHAY PACIFIC
Arrive in better shape.

Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Evangile, 75018 Paris.

هكذا من الاصل